FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 JULY 1983

## Lebanon

Security, M[illegible]uation — Beirut International Airport was temporarily [illegible] the morning of 22 July after being hit by shells that kil[illegible]person, wounded several others, and caused material damage, Beirut radio reported. The shelling followed a night of violent artillery exchanges between Druze and Christian militia in the mountains east of the capital during which several people were killed, according to the radio. The clashes continued for 6 hours throughout the night, turning the entire mountain area into "hell" and causing heavy material damage, Voice of Lebanon radio said. Meanwhile, 11 Israeli soldiers were injured when a bomb exploded near an IDF patrol in 'Alayh, according to a statement by the IDF spokesman broadcast by IDF Radio.

A Syrian military spokesman announced earlier in a statement broadcast by Damascus television that Syrian antiaircraft fire downed an Israeli drone overflying the Al-Biqa' valley on 21 July. However, the IDF spokesman said Israeli planes evaded Syrian missiles and returned safely to base, according to Jerusalem radio. The Voice of Lebanon said the Syrians fired a SAM-6 at an Israeli plane but did not hit their target.

Lebanese-U.S. Talks — During official talks with Secretary of State Shultz and other U.S. officials in Washington, President Amin al-Jumayyil's delegation affirmed Lebanon's rejection of a partial Israeli withdrawal and demanded a "clear stand" on the issue, Beirut radio reported. Al-Jumayyil said a partial withdrawal will lead to the partition of Lebanon and described Israel's redeployment plan as "totally unacceptable," according to Radio Monte Carlo. He also accused Syria of involvement in the latest shelling in the Beirut area, telling journalists in Washington that Damascus will be shelled if the Syrians do not halt their "terrorism," the Voice of Lebanon reported.

## PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Aden after talks with senior PDRY officials, Aden radio reported. The Amman paper *Ad-Dustur* said 'Arafat will convene a PLO Executive Committee meeting in Tunis on 22 July. Meanwhile, PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir has dismissed Al-Haj Isma'il and Abu Hajim, the two officers whose recent appointments to military commands in Lebanon sparked the mutiny in Fatah, AFP reported citing PLO sources in Tripoli, Lebanon. Al-Wazir replaced the two officers — widely accused of incompetence during the 1982 Israeli invasion — with two men of "excellent reputation," AFP said, and his action was closely coordinated with Yasir 'Arafat. Al-Wazir also announced that Fatah has begun to solve its internal crisis and affirmed Fatah's readiness to meet with Syrian officials to resolve the PLO-Syrian dispute, according to Radio Monte Carlo. In a similar vein, Voice of Lebanon cited reports of a "relative rapprochement" between 'Arafat and the dissidents and of secret contacts between the two sides.

## Syria

Soviet Delegation — A senior Soviet military official leading a large delegation has arrived in Damascus, the London daily *Ash-Sharq al-Awsat reported*.

'Arafat Expulsion Linked to Coup — Diplomatic sources cited by Voice of Lebanon radio said Syria's decision to expel Yasir 'Arafat was linked to a coup attempt foiled by the authorities the day before he was deported. Thirty military officers were arrested several hours before the coup was scheduled to start, the radio said.

## Inter-Arab Affairs

Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and the foreign ministers of Saudi A[illegible]bia and Algeria met in Tunis as the "Arab Committee for Clearing the Arab Atmosphere," SPA reported. Klibi said afterward that the committee reviewed current problems and decided to give priority to Palestinian-Syrian relations, which will be the subject of a further committee meeting after contacts with the Syrian and PLO leaders.

## Egypt

Egypt supports the establishment of a Palestinian government-in-exile that would be able to ensure broader international support for the Palestinian people's peaceful goals, President Husni Mubarak announced in a speech on Cairo radio marking the anniversary of the 1952 revolution. Noting that Egypt concluded the peace treaty with Israel as part of a broader arrangement to remedy all aspects of the Arab-Israeli dispute, particularly the Palestinian issue, Mubarak said Egyptians do not believe the peace process should come to a halt and consider that peace exists only if it is "comprehensive and stable." The other parties involved should seek to complete the links of peace in order to achieve the liberation of Arab territory in the West Bank, Gaza, and the Golan Heights, and to secure the withdrawal of invading forces from Lebanon, Mubarak added.

On other aspects of foreign policy he expressed concern over current events in Chad, calling on all parties involved to view matters on a long-term basis and reaffirmed Egypt's desire for an agreement to restore Iranian-Iraqi relations and end the war.

## Israel

Knesset Motion — The Knesset resolved by a 52-46 vote to strike from the agenda Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres' motion to debate the functioning of the government, Jerusalem radio reported. In his speech against the motion, which was broadcast by the radio, Prime Minister Menahem Begin admitted that difficulties exist and that not all his desired national goals have been achieved, but he described Peres' criticisms as "spiteful"

and called the wording of the opposition motion a "linguistic invention."

Shamir on FRG-Arab Arms Deals — Israel "will not accept" arms deals between the FRG and the Arab countries, even if it is promised "compensation," Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told the Knesset in remarks reported by IDF Radio.

## Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military spokesman announced that over 1,000 Iranians were killed and many others were captured or wounded in an abortive Iranian attack in the northern sector of the front, INA reported. The daily Iranian Armed Forces communique, broadcast by Tehran radio, did not mention any Iranian offensive. An Iraqi military communique carried by Baghdad radio said Iraqi planes launched intensive raids against Iranian positions and claimed that an Iranian helicopter was shot down in flames.

## Iran

The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) claimed responsibility for grenade attacks on the French trade office and the Air France office in Tehran, AFP reported. No one was hurt in the explosions, which followed ASALA's threat to attack French institutions unless France freed terrorists jailed in connection with the recent Orly Airport explosion.

## Libya

"I will have no hesitation" in concluding a treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union "if circumstances require this," Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared in an interview with *Le Monde*. The Libyan leader said his former criticisms of Arabs who linked their fate with the Soviet Union were "not based on practical personal experience." Al-Qadhdhafi denied harboring enmity toward PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the Fatah leadership, saying he is "very fond" of 'Arafat, whom he considers a "personal friend." However, Libya has a natural affinity for the "real revolutionaries" who sparked off the rising in Fatah, he added.

On African subjects, Al-Qadhdhafi said peace must now be given a chance in the Western Sahara through negotiations and a referendum to establish self-determination. He sharply criticized French intervention in Chad, asserting that France is working in the "bad company" of the United States to turn a purely internal conflict into a confrontation between imperialism and a people who aspire freedom. France should play no role in Chad or anywhere else in Africa, Al-Qadhdhafi stated, and it has created a "dangerous precedent by choosing to support rebels against the legitimate government." The Libyan leader disclosed that he has invited French President Francois Mitterrand for talks to eliminate misunderstandings and problems, adding that the Libyans are awaiting France's reply to this proposal.

FBIS

# DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

*Vol V No 142* *22 July 1983*

t c M E S A R

## INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Fatah Seen Moving To End Internal Rift ..... A 1
2 Military Leaders Replaced *[AFP]* ..... A 1
Problems Reportedly Being 'Settled' *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 1
'Secret' Contacts Said Held *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* ..... A 1
PFLP-GC Men Refuse Jibril's Withdrawal Order *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Concludes 2-Day PDRY Visit ..... A 1
Confers With Officials *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 1
Inspects Shatila Forces *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 1
Addresses Palestinian Teachers *[Aden]* ..... A 1
Comments on Israeli Redeployment *[Aden VOP]* ..... A 2
Departs Aden 21 Jul *[Aden]* ..... A 2
PLO Executive Committee To Convene in Tunis *[Amman AD-DUSTUR 22 Jul]* ..... A 2
PNC's Al-Fahum Considers Abandoning Mission *[London AL-MAJALLAH 23-29 Jul]* ..... A 2
USSR Unwilling To Mediate Between Syria, 'Arafat *[London AL-MAJALLAH 23-29 Jul]* ..... A 3
Committee for 'Clearing Arab Atmosphere' Meets *[SPA]* ..... A 3
PFLP Rejects Government-in-Exile Proposal *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 3
PLO's Khalid al-Hasan on Upcoming Conference *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 3
PNC Members, West Bank Mayors Meet in Amman *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 4

## ARABIAN PENINSULA

### BAHRAIN

Amir Meets Al-Jumayyil in Washington ..... C 1
GULF MIRROR Comments on Amir's Visit to U.S. *[21-28 Jul]* ..... C 1

### KUWAIT

Chief of Staff Leaves for Bulgaria *[AS-SIYASAH 20 Jul]* ..... C 1

### OMAN

Qabus Cables Mubarak on Revolution Day ..... C 1

### QATAR

Mine Discovered, Detonated Near Coast ..... C 2

### SAUDI ARABIA

Foreign Affairs Minister Leaves for Tunis ..... C 2
Indian Envoy Arrives With Gandhi Message to Fahd ..... C 2
Defense Minister Meets Army Personnel in Dhahran ..... C 2
200 Prisoners Released on Occasion of 'Id *[AL-WATAN 20 Jul]* ..... C 2
Riyadh Comments on Israeli Redeployment Decision ..... C 2

### YAR

Chief of Staff Returns from Iraq Trip ..... C 3

## EGYPT


Mubarak 23 July Revolution Anniversary Speech ..... D 1
Mubarak Addresses NDP Parliamentary Group ..... D 4
NDP Conference Affirms Support for Mubarak ..... D 5
Ghali Interview on Arab, OAU Issues Cited *[AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI]* ..... D 5
Chancellor Kohl To Visit in October *[AL-AHRAM 19 Jul]* ..... D 6


## IRAQ


'Aziz Press Conference on War, French Missiles *[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 21 Jul]* ..... E 1
Armed Forces General Command Communique No 1,159 ..... E 1
1,000 Iranians Killed ..... E 1
Defense Minister Chairs Army Officers Meeting ..... E 2
UN Distributes Iraqi Message on Factfinding Team ..... E 2
YAR Chief of Staff Makes Statement, Departs ..... E 2


## JORDAN


King Husayn Returns From West European Visit ..... F 1
Premier Returns 21 July ..... F 1
Regent Receives Message From Indian Premier ..... F 1
Press Comment on Israeli Redeployment of Forces *[AD-DUSTUR, SAWT ASH-SHA'B]* ..... F 1


## LEBANON


Radio Reportage on President's Washington Visit ..... G 1
Holds News Conference ..... G 1
Meets With Shultz, Bush ..... G 1
Information Ministry Report ..... G 1
Al-Wazzan Speaks to Arab Diplomats in Washington ..... G 2
Delivers Messages to Envoys ..... G 2
Army Command Statement on Airport Shelling ..... G 3
Syrians Seeks To Disrupt Al-Jumayyil U.S. Visit *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 3
'New' Operation Against Israelis in Sidon *[Voice of Arab Lebanon]* ..... G 3
Israelis Establish Helicopter Airfield in Bhamdun ..... G 3
11 Israelis Wounded by 'Alayh Explosion ..... G 3
VOL Says Socialists Attack Satellite Station ..... G 3
One Killed, Several Wounded in Ansar Camp *[Voice of Arab Lebanon]* ..... G 4
Qulaylat Receives Algerian Envoy 21 July *[Voice of Arab Lebanon]* ..... G 4


## SYRIA


Soviet Military Delegation Reportedly in Damascus *[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 21 Jul]* ..... H 1
Forces Down Israeli Aircraft in Lebanon ..... H 1
VOL: Coup Attempt Linked to 'Arafat Expulsion ..... H 1
Palestinian Government-in-Exile Proposal Rejected ..... H 1
Commentary Warns Israel Against 'Aggression' ..... H 1


## ISRAEL


IDF Spokesman Denies Syrians Downed Plane ..... I 1
Bomb Injures 11 IDF Soldiers in 'Alayh ..... I 1
Peres Addresses Knesset on Debate Motion ..... I 1
More on Peres Remarks ..... I 2
Knesset Considers Motion on National Unity ..... I 2
Further Reaction to IDF Redeployment Decision ..... I 3
David Levi Comments ..... I 3
IDF Source Assesses Plans *[HA'ARETZ 21 Jul]* ..... I 3
Lebanese Perspective Considered *[DAVAR 21 Jul]* ..... I 3

Shamir Discusses Redeployment, Syria, Egypt *[MA'ARIV 22 Jul]* ..... I 4
Rejects German-Arab Deals ..... I 5
IRC Official Discusses Visits to POW's ..... I 6
Kidnapped Druze, Christians Exchanged in 'Alayh ..... I 6
Sharon on Shelling, Possible Resignation ..... I 6
Envoy Meets With Spanish King in Madrid *[MA'ARIV 20 Jul]* ..... I 6

## NORTH AFRICA

### LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Discusses Chad, Arab Issues *[Paris LE MONDE 21 Jul]* ..... Q 1
Foreign Liaison Bureau Rejects Chadian Statement ..... Q 3
Israelis Reportedly Fighting With Habre Forces ..... Q 3
JANA: Arab People's Congress Statement on Chad ..... Q 3
Planned RDF Maneuvers Called 'Provocative' ..... Q 4

### MAURITANIA

Al-Qadhdhafi Expected To Visit 22 July ..... Q 4

### SUDAN

Japan's Deputy Foreign Minister Pays Visit ..... Q 4
Arrives 20 July ..... Q 4
Received by Numayri ..... Q 4

### TUNISIA

Algiers: Foreign Minister Meets With Ibrahimi ..... Q 4

## CENTRAL AFRICA

### CHAD

Murdered Government Troops Found Near Abeche ..... S 1
Rebels Claim French Soldiers Fighting ..... S 1
GUNT Council of Ministers Communique Reported *[Bardai Radio]* ..... S 1

### ZAIRE

Correction to Tindemans Discusses Chad, Exiles ..... S 1

## WEST AFRICA

### GHANA

Murder, Conspiracy Trial Begins in Accra ..... T 1
GRAPHIC Claims U.S. Aid to Chad Undermines OAU ..... T 1

### GUINEA

Toure's Talks With Zhivkov in Varna Reported ..... T 1
Bulgarian Media Coverage *[cross-reference]* ..... T 1

### NIGERIA

Shagari Delivers Campaign Speech in Aba ..... T 1
Fedeco Says Soldiers To Be Used in Election ..... T 2
Police Commissioner Comments on Use of Thugs ..... T 2

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### ANGOLA

Gabon Embassy Statement on RSA Military Buildup ..... U 1
Tanzanian Defense Talks End; Communique Issued ..... U 1

### BOTSWANA

Masire Expected To Receive Zimbabwean Envoy ..... U 1
Opposition Leader Addresses Party Congress ..... U 1

### LESOTHO

Ministry on RSA's 'Virtual Border Siege' ..... U 2

### MOZAMBIQUE

Message Received From Romania's Ceausescu ..... U 2
Cuban Envoy Holds Press Conference in Maputo ..... U 2
Tanzanian, Mozambique Ministers on Cooperation ..... U 2
Illegal Resident Foreigners To Be Repatriated ..... U 3
Progress Report on Evacuation of Unemployed ..... U 3

### NAMIBIA

Reportage on Attempts To Form State Council ..... U 4
NP's Decision Scheduled *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 4
Council Talks Will Continue *[SAPA]* ..... U 4
Van Niekerk on Representation *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 5
TASS: Nujoma Rejects Council ..... U 5
Security Forces Follow Up Civilian Deaths *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 5

### SOUTH AFRICA

SASOL Installation at Secunda Attacked ..... U 5
RAND DAILY MAIL Reports on RSA-Swazi Talks ..... U 5
No Armscor Comment on Exocet-Type Missile Plans ..... U 6
Police Free Detained Azaso Executive Members *[Umtata]* ..... U 6
More Coverage of Continuing Unrest in Ciskei ..... U 6
Vice President's Son Detained ..... U 6
President's Brother Detained *[Umtata]* ..... U 7
Detentions Linked to Shooting ..... U 7
Coup Attempt Rumored ..... U 7
RSA Police in Ciskei *[Umtata]* ..... U 7
RSA Officials Meet Ciskeians ..... U 8

### SWAZILAND

Border Adjustment Not on Agenda of RSA Talks *[THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 21 Jul]* ..... U 8

### ZAMBIA

Romanian President Continues State Visit ..... U 8
DAILY MAIL Criticizes U.S. Aid to Chad ..... U 8

### ZIMBABWE

Minister Says Basic Food Supply Sufficient ..... U 9

## Fatah Seen Moving To End Internal Rift

### 2 Military Leaders Replaced

*NC211745 Paris AFP in English 1638 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Tripoli, Lebanon, July 21 (AFP) — The Two Fatah military leaders whose appointment last May sparked off a rebellion in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) have been replaced, reliable Fatah loyalist sources said here today.

Abu Jihad, second in command of Fatah, the major PLO faction, has dismissed two men who were generally considered incompetent for not resisting the Israeli invasion last summer. Major 'Abbud becomes commander-in-chief of the Al-Qastal forces in northern Lebanon, replacing Hajj Isma'il, and Major 'Ala' ad-Din Husayn ousts Abu Hajim as head of the Al-Karamah Brigade in the Al-Biqa' plain. The replacements have an excellent reputation among Palestinian forces, according to the same source.

Abu Jihad made the changes after being told by Fatah's Central Committee, which met in Tunis in June, to take all measures "necessary to safeguard the unity of the movement and to face up to the present situation." He acted in close coordination with Yasir 'Arafat, Fatah leader and chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, as well as with members of the Central Committee who also overhauled the political and administrative services.

### Problems Reportedly Being 'Settled'

*JN211919 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, said in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, today said that he thought the Fatah movement had begun to get rid of its crisis. He expressed the Fatah's leadership's readiness to meet with Syrian officials to settle all the Palestinian-Syrian issues.

### 'Secret' Contacts Said Held

*NC220844 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] Our Al-Biqa' correspondent reports that reinforcementsby the Syrian organization As-Sa'iqah have been noticed in Jdita.

In the meantime, reports say that there is a relative rapprochement in views between Yasir 'Arafat and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], and that there are secret contacts between the two sides.

## PFLP-GC Men Refuse Jibril's Withdrawal Order

*NC211600 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Palestinians belonging to the PFLP-GC have rejected an order by Ahmad Jibril to withdraw arms and ammunition from the north and join the command's positions in Al-Biqa'. The Syrian forces have siezed 6 tons of arms in the Al-Hirmil area. The arms had been meant for the Fatah command in the north.

## 'Arafat Concludes 2-Day PDRY Visit

### Confers With Officials

*JN211636 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar has received at his place of residence in Aden Brother 'Ali Antar, PDRY first deputy prime minister and official in charge of the Political Department; Brother Abu Bakr ba-Dhib, member of the Political Department; Salih Mansur, member of the Political Department and president of the State Security Committee; and Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the Central Committee and defense minister.

The 3-hour meeting dealt with the situation in the region, particularly the Palestinian situation and the Arab international situation, including the recent developments and current events in Lebanon.

### Inspects Shatila Forces

*JN211645 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar has inspected the Shatila forces camp in the PDRY. The honor guard greeted Brother Abu 'Ammar at the camp entrance. Brother Abu 'Ammar addressed the fighters. He greeted them and said: All the fighters stand united agaisnt all conspiracies which are being plotted against the Palestinian people and their revolution, and the PLO. Brother Abu 'Ammar pledged the brother fighters to continue with our people inside and outside the occupied land on the road to revolution until victory.

Concluding his address, he affirmed that the Palestinian revolution forces are the reserve assets for all of our Arab nation. He said: We will not allow anyone to control our national independent decisionmaking.

### Addresses Palestinian Teachers

*GF212010 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Excerpts] The fourth general conference of the Palestinian teachers union began at the national theater hall today, under the theme of "may the role of Palestinian teachers in the struggle be reinforced, to guard the unity of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people".

The opening session was attended by 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Abu Bakir 'Abd ar-Razzq Ba Dhib, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; a number of YSP Central Committee

members; ministers; Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces; a number of Fatah Revolutionary Council members, and representatives of Arab and Foreign diplomatic missions of Arab national liberation movements and various parties.

Brother Abu 'Ammar delivered a speech at the opening session. He said: It is no coincidence that the brother teachers have insisted on holding their conference in Aden. I feel hearty when I am in this good land which embraces the Palestinian revolution and adheres to the independence of its decisionmaking. The PDRY maintains a firm revolutionary stance, and is prepared to make revoiutionary sacrifices. It does not fear imperialism or its agents. He affirmed that the similarity in the hearts, military forces, and policies of the Palestinian and Yemeni revolutions which not only defend Yemen and Palestine, but defend the Arab nation at this difficult time which could decide the fate of a generation. He said: At this time as we are shedding our blood, we are also writing the history of our Arab nation to assure our coming generations that we protected this land without submitting to the Americans.

Yasir 'Arafat affirmed the Palestinian revolution's cohesion with international revolution and the international liberation movements, and said that the international liberation movement is indivisible. He added that it is no coincidence that when U.S. President Reagan announced his plan to liquidate the PLO, he also announced his plan to strike at the liberation movements in Central America. Brother 'Arafat lauded the struggle waged by the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories, despite Zionist oppression, injustice, persecution, and terror. He also lauded the heroic struggle waged by the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese national movement in Beirut. They repulsed 18 fruitless attempts to penetrate Beirut last year. He praised the struggle of the Lebanese national forces against the Zionist presence in Lebanon, and which has been successful in causing the enemy to bleed both financially and morally. He affirmed the PLO's cohesion and unity in confronting all the conspiracies of its imperialist and Zionist enemies.

### Comments on Israeli Redeployment

*GF220540 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Speech delivered by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, at the opening session of the fourth general conference of the Palestinian teachers union in Aden on 21 July]

[Excerpt] The Israelis said they would eliminate us in Beirut in from 2 to 5 days. The longest Arab-Israeli war was that of Beirut, which lasted for 88 days. We were not routed. [words indistinct] because after that we launched [a war of attrition] with our Lebanese allies in the joint forces.

The most important thing is the war of attrition which forced Israel to adopt an important and serious decision to redeploy the Israeli forces. This means a withdrawal from the areas which are considered (?graveyards).

### Departs Aden 21 Jul

*GF220441 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Excerpt] Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, left Aden yesterday after a 2-day visit to the PDRY, during which he met with senior party and state officials. During these meetings, they discussed the current Arab situation and developments, particularly in the Palestinian arena, and international events.

## PLO Executive Committee To Convene in Tunis

*JN220705 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 22 Jul 83 pp 1, 17*

[Text] Amman — The PLO Executive Committee will begin its meeting in Tunis today under Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. Executive Committee member Hamid Abu Sittah will leave Amman today for Tunis. Committee member Hanna Nasir has already left Amman for the meeting.

*Ad-Dustur* has learned that the PLO Executive Committee will call for the convocation of the 81-member PLO Central Council which comprises the same previously mentioned members, in addition to four new ones. The PLO Executive Committee is expected to call for an extraordinary PNC session.

## PNC's Al-Fahum Considers Abandoning Mission

*PM212212 London Al-Majallah in Arabic 23-29 Jul 83 p 8*

[From "*Al-Majallah* Correspondents' Dispatches" feature]

[Text] Well-informed Palestinian sources have revealed that Khalid al-Fahum, Chairman of the Palestinian six-member committee in charge of promoting reconciliation between the Fatah leadership and the dissidents, almost resigned the mission and was about to announce his resignation and the failure of the reconciliation committee at a press conference, because the committee's efforts had reached deadlock. The sources say that a senior Palestinian official persuaded Al-Fahum to abandon his decision to resign. The Soviet ambassador in Damascus also contacted him and urged him to continue his reconciliation efforts.

The sources point out that the problem at present can be summed up as follows: Syria has informed the reconciliation committee that it refuses to deal with Yasir 'Arafat before the dispute within Fatah is resolved, whereas 'Arafat believes that the crisis with Syria must be settled first, because it is the basis of a solution.

### USSR Unwilling To Mediate Between Syria, 'Arafat

*PM212211 London Al-Majallah in Arabic 23-29 Jul 83 p 8*

[From "*Al-Majallah* Correspondents' Dispatches" feature]

[Text] According to information received by Al-Majallah from well-informed Arab and Palestinian sources, the Soviet Union has refrained from embarking on a direct and official mediation between Syria and Yasir 'Arafat and has conveyed its opinion to the parties concerned.

The sources say that Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko told the Palestinian delegation which visited Moscow last week under the chairmanship of Faruq Qaddumi ( Abu al-Lutf) that the dispute within Fatah should be settled through dialogue, not by military means, and that there should be close cooperation between the PLO and Syria in the next phase. Some informed sources say that Moscow clearly feels that the matter is out of its hands, that it cannot carry out any successful mediation, and that it cannot put pressure on Syria or change Syria's position on this matter. Furthermore, the Soviet Union seems eager to strengthen its relations with the Syrian leadership and does not want to do anything which might arouse any sensitivities in Damascus. The maximum Moscow can do is to urge the two sides to stop fighting.

A senior Palestinian official has revealed to *Al-Majallah* that, after his deportation from Damascus, 'Arafat met in Prague with a prominent Soviet official and a sharp discussion ensured between the two. 'Arafat told the Soviet official: "If the Soviet Union wants to prove its friendship with the Palestinian people, then it must use all its weight to settle the present crisis with Syria and ensure the independence of Palestinian decisions." The Soviet official did not commit himself to anything specific. He just reaffirmed support for 'Arafat's leadership and for Palestinian legitimacy. 'Arafat, however, understood that Moscow would play no role in this crisis, and that is probably why 'Arafat did not visit Moscow.

### Committee for 'Clearing Arab Atmosphere' Meets

*LD212113 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2012 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Tunis, 21 Jul (SPA) — The Arab committee for the clearing the Arab atmosphere met tonight in Tunis. It was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the minister of foreign affairs, representing the Kingdom; Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, the Algerian foreign minister, representing Algeria; and Mr Chedli Klibi, the secretary general of the Arab League, representing the League.

After the meeting, which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours, Klibi stated that because of the recent developments in the Arab arena, the Kingdom of Algeria and the General Secretariat of the League have agreed to reactivate the committee for clearing the Arab atmosphere, which was formed after the Amman Arab summit in November 1980. He said that today the committee investigated the Arab situation and reviewed the present problems. It decided to agree on the final form of the document of regulations governing dealings among the Arab countries. The last difficulties obstructing this have been overcome. The document will be presented to the next Arab summit, which will be held next November in Riyadh.

Klibi added that the committee has decided to give priority to Palestinian Syrian relations. It will review and assess all the efforts made in this respect. He said that because of fraternal Syria's importance as a principle frontline state and the importance of Syrian-Palestinian cohesion, the committee decided that the secretary general of the Arab league will start preliminary efforts in this direction. The secretary general will contact Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and will submit his report on these contacts to the committee in a meeting as soon as possible.

### PFLP Rejects Government-in-Exile Proposal

*JN211933 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] The PFLP today issued a statement in Damascus in which it expressed its absolute rejection of the formation of a Palestinian government-in-exile because the project would pave the way for recognizing the Zionist enemy. The PFLP noted that the statements on the government-in-exile recently attributed to some Palestinian leaders have come at a time when some Palestinian circles are denouncing the attempts by some Arab regimes to form a new PLO. The statement said that this has led to relatively lukewarm relations between the Palestinians and the nationalist Arabs.

In a detailed explanation of its rejection of the Palestinian government-in-exile project, the PFLP said that this project first aims to give the impression that the Palestinian armed struggle phase has ended, and consequently, that the time is ripe to plunge into the swamp of the U.S. settlement. This project, the statement said, also threatens the gains of the Palestinian revolution, particularly those related to the increasing recognition of the Palestinian people and the upgrading of their representation on Arab and international levels under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

### PLO's Khalid al-Hasan on Upcoming Conference

*JN211900 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1640 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] The Palestinian News Agency, WAFA, held a lengthy dialogue with Brother Khalid al-Hasan, chief of the Palestinian Information Department, on the U.S. efforts to hamper the international conference on Palestine, which is scheduled to be convened under UN auspices in Geneva at the end of next month. The following is the text of the dialogue:

[WAFA] Has Switzerland officially agreed to host the international conference in solidarity with the Palestinian issue?

[Khalid al-Hasan] Yes. The Swiss Government has finally agreed to host this conference after France had declined to do so due to local and international reasons. The conference will be convened in Geneva on 29 August and will last until 7 September. The United Nations and the PLO have been informed of this

agreement by the preparatory committee, which supervised the international preparatory conferences which were convened in seven Asian, African, and Latin American countries. I would like to note that Switzerland is respected by the Palestinian people and the PLO for adopting such a positive stand out of Switzerland's concern for human rights throughout the world.

[WAFA] How do you rate the chances of success of the conference in view of the large international participation and in light of the other preparatory conferences which were convened for this purpose?

[Khalid al-Hasan] We in the PLO look for a ranking participation in the conference. It is expected that the Arab brothers' participation will be at the level of foreign ministers. In this regard, I do not doubt for a moment the ranking participation of the nonaligned countries group, the Islamic countries, the socialist countries, and Third World countries. Almost 1,000 representatives and political and intellectual dignitaries from various countries are expected to take part. This large meeting along with the preparatory conferences in several countries representing all continents will achieve a success that is in harmony with the justice of the Palestinian people's issue and its relations to the Middle East conflict and world peace.

[WAFA] There are reports propagated by the United States and its media predicting the failure or postponement of the conference, and its inability to arrive at resolutions that are in harmony with the size of this issue. What are the preparations to abort hostile schemes?

[Khalid al-Hasan] The U.S. rumors and activities which you are talking about are not new. These activities which are hostile to our cause and the rights of our people are old and known. We have had experience in confronting them. The world today knows the forces which are trying to hamper the achievement of a just solution to this issue as a service to Israel in the Arab region.

However, regarding the postponement of the conference, I do not see any reasons for that. On the contrary, the preparations for this conference are going according to plan. We have been informed that the Senegalese foreign minister will preside over the proceedings of the conference along with two other members. The preparatory committee is expected to hold a meeting today to put the final administrative touches to this confereence. The PLO and the forces that support justice and peace are exerting efforts in all international official forums to help the conference achieve better resolutions on the Palestinian issue.

[WAFA] What results do you expect from the conference, and what effects will that have on the Arab and international levels, particularly in the Palestinian arena since the convocation of the conference coincides with the anniversay of the ugly massacre in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps?

[Khalid al-Hasan] On the Arab level, we still hope to use all Arab energies to thrust the Palestinian issue forward toward a comprehensive solution and the attainment of the basic legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. I believe that this conference could also achieve Arab solidarity to serve the principal issue of the Arab nation. This would have positive effects on the developments in the Palestinian issue.

Brother Abu 'Ammar has often talked about the realization of Arab solidarity. Only recently he was affirming that failure to achieve this urgent issue will compound the dangers threatening the Palestinian issue and the Arab nation's principal interests in the Middle East. On the international level, this conference will be an expression of the international conscience which supports the Palestinian issue.

Moreover, this conference will be a platform propagating the truth to the world, particularly to the people of Europe and America on the tragedies of the Palestinian people which were caused by Zionism and the U.S. policy in the Middle East. It will also clearly show the responsible Palestinian position toward achieving a just peace. Moreover, this conference will represent the international group's reply to all attempts which aim to distort the image of the Palestinian struggle and the just Palestinian issue before world public opinion. This conference also falls within the context of the political struggle of our people on all levels along with the armed struggle as stipulated by the resolutions of the PNC, particularly during its recent session.

The fact that the convocation of this conference coincides with the first anniversary of the Sabra and Shatila massacre, which clearly explained to the world who was the killer and who was the casualty — and who was the criminal and who was the victim — will help world public opinion to see the national Palestinian struggle in its correct context.

In the occupied land, our people will shoulder their responsibilities during the convocation of this conference, which will give our people new impetus to their struggle against Zionist occupation.

## PNC Members, West Bank Mayors Meet in Amman

*JN211827 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] A meeting of PNC members began in Amman today with the participation of a number of the sons of Hebron in the occupied West Bank. During this 2-day meeting, the will discuss the Israeli authorities dismissal of Brother Mustafa an-Natshah, acting mayor of Hebron, and the members of the elected municipal council. They will also discuss the authorities appointment of a Zionist official to run the municipal council's affairs and the decision by the enemy's government to settle inside Hebron. The conferees will also discuss means of foiling the Zionist scheme.

The mayors of Hebron and Halhul — Fahd al-Qawasmi, and Muhammad Milhim — who were deported by the occupation authorities, attended the meeting.

## BAHRAIN

### Amir Meets Al-Jumayyil in Washington

*GF220811 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0705 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Excerpts] Washington, 22 Jul (WAKH) — Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah met here last night with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. After the meeting, Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah said the two sides discussed the situation and the outcome of negotiations and consultations on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. His excellency said the amir expressed his and the GCC countries' support for Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and the withdrawal of foreign forces from it. He said the amir's talks with the U.S. Administration focused on this subject and that Bahrain supports Lebanon's stand in this regard.

### GULF MIRROR Comments on Amir's Visit to U.S.

*GF211001 Manama Gulf Mirror in English 21-28 Jul 83 p 2*

["Mirror Comment" column]

[Text] The amir of Bahrain's official state visit to the United States is more than an historic landmark.

HH Shaykh Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah's meeting with President Reagan also served to underline the relationship which exists, and will continue to exist, between the two nations.

Bahrain wants the friendship of the USA but clearly desires that friendship does not cross the line into undue influence.

The talks that took place in Washington this week were wide-ranging, covering the Middle East situation in general, the Iran-Iraq war, oil questions as well as the many facets of mutual interest, according to sources in the American capital.

In these matters, the amir has said he seeks the assistance of the United States, especially towards resolving the problem of obtaining peace in the Gulf.

He wants President Reagan to play his full part in hammering out a possible solution and it is significant that his highness has stressed the imminence of a Gulf Cooperation Council peace bid.

In an interview published earlier this week, but conducted before the amir's departure, he stressed: "The GCC has already initiated a collective effort to end it (the war).

"This initiative will be reactivated within the next few days."

Understandably, no details were revealed about this fresh attempt to bring the two sides to the conference table, but it is an extremely encouraging sign.

From statements by State Department officials this week, where the amir's visit has concentrated attention on the Gulf region, it is clear that the United States is fully aware that no military solution is likely.

A revived peace effort can only be welcomed. And it is fervently to be hoped that this is ultimately successful.

## KUWAIT

### Chief of Staff Leaves for Bulgaria

*GF211818 Kuwait As-Siyasah in Arabic 20 Jul 83 p 5*

[Ahmad Ash-Shamri dispatch]

[Excerpt] Prior to his departure to Bulgaria yesterday, Kuwaiti Chief of Staff Major General 'Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim made a statement to *As-Siyasah* in which he denied that Kuwait had made a request to purchase U.S.-made F-15 and F-16 planes.

Maj Gen al-Ghanim, who has already left on a 5-day official visit, said: I am surprised to hear news reports which indicate that Washington refused to sell to Kuwait F-15 and F-16 planes, since the request was never made.

On the goals of his visit to Bulgaria, Maj Gen al-Ghanim said: The visit is taking place in response to an invitation received from his Bulgarian counterpart General Semerdzhiev. This visit will complement that made earlier by his highness the amir to Bulgaria. He added we hope that we will be successful in enhancing the relations between Kuwait and Bulgaria.

Answering another question by *As-Siyasah* on the extent of military cooperation between Kuwait and Bulgaria, Maj Gen al-Ghanim said: Actually, this is the first time that a Kuwaiti military delegation will be paying a visit and we hope that relations will be developed in such a way which are beneficial to both countries.

Answering another question by *As-Siyasah* on Kuwait's inclination to purchase weapons from the Eastern bloc, he said: We examine all options when purchasing weapons abroad. In accordance with our strategy, we began some time ago to implement the policy of diversifing the sources of our weapons. We deal with the East and the West equally.

## OMAN

### Qabus Cables Mubarak on Revolution Day

*GF211658 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Sultan Qabus has sent a congratulatory cable to his brother Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on the occasion of the 23 July Egyptian revolution day. The cable reads as follows:

Your Excellency Brother Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of Egypt, Cairo.

We are pleased to take this opportunity, the anniversary of the 23 July revolution, to send to Your Excellency in our name and on behalf of our government and the Omani people, our greetings and best wishes for your health and happiness and for the progress of the fraternal Egyptian people under your wise leadership.

[Signed] Your brother Qabus ibn Sa'id

## QATAR

### Mine Discovered, Detonated Near Coast

*GF211758 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Doha, 21 Jul (WAKH) — An official source in the State of Qatar has reported that a marine mine was found in the waters of the Arabian Gulf northeast of Qatar. The source added, in a statement carried by Doha radio tonight, that the sides concerned immediately detonated the mine.

The source called on citizens to be cautious and to inform the nearest police post or the coast guards if they should find such objects. The source also warned them not to approach such objects.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### Foreign Affairs Minister Leaves for Tunis

*GF211356 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs, left Jidda today for Tunis to attend the meeting of the committee responsible for clearing the Arab atmosphere, which will begin its sessions tonight at the Headquarters of the Arab League. The committee will discuss the current Arab situation and ways of initiating a new move to clear the Arab atmosphere.

It is worth mentioning that the committee comprises the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and Algeria and the secretary general of Arab League.

### Indian Envoy Arrives With Gandhi Message to Fahd

*GF220558 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] Romesh Bhandari, Indian secretary in the Foreign Ministry and special envoy of the Indian prime minister, arrived in Jidda last night on a visit to the Kingdom during which he will deliver a message from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He was received by For 'gn Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-'Aziz ath-Thunayyan, a number of Foreign Ministry officials, and the Indian ambassador to the Kingdom.

### Defense Minister Meets Army Personnel in Dhahran

*GF211112 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Excerpt] Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general, met this morning with the commanders, officers, and personnel of the various sectors of the Armed Forces in the eastern region. The meeting was held at King Faysal Hall of King 'Abd al-'Aziz Airbase.

### 200 Prisoners Released on Occasion of 'Id

*GF211400 Kuwait Al-Watan in Arabic 20 Jul 83 p 1*

[Text] *Al-Watan* has learned from well-informed diplomatic sources that Saudi authorities released a number of prisoners on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr on the order of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. *Al-Watan* also learned that this amnesty order was for the release of about 200 detainees.

### Riyadh Comments on Israeli Redeployment Decision

*GF211712 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Analysis by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Hazza']

[Text] The enemy's Cabinet yesterday agreed on the redeployment of Israeli forces in Lebanon. This partial withdrawal plan is designed to withdraw Israeli forces from Beirut and Ash-Shuf — which is witnessing conflicts between rival fractions — to new locations along Nahr al-Awali, north of Sidon. The official statement declared by the enemy's Cabinet following its meeting, during which it unanimously agreed on the partial withdrawal plan, did not include a timetable for the execution of this plan. However, Zionist military officials stated that the redeployment of the enemy's forces in Lebanon will be carried out in phases and will be completed by November.

Such a move by the Israeli enemy is not surprising considering many of its shameful stances, which always aim at expansion or terrorism, or spreading disorder and commotion, or all of these altogether. The question now is: Why did the enemy Cabinet decide at this time to adopt the decision on partial withdrawal and what is the real aim behind this move?

The enemy Cabinet's decision was adopted at a time when Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan are visiting Washington to hold talks on ways to realize the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon. The officials making up the enemy's Cabinet knew that the talks between the Lebanese president and U.S. officials will concentrate on total Israeli withdrawal, which is an issue that has been delayed by Israel for some time, and it has been putting forth great effort to block every attempt for its realization.

By announcing their partial withdrawal from Lebanon, the Israeli authorities wanted to change the focal point of the

Lebanese-U.S. talks by adding a new issue to them, that is, the question of the role of the Lebanese Army and the UN forces in supervising and controlling those locations from which the Israeli forces will withdraw. Moreover, the Lebanese officials might ask the U.S. Administration for the participation of U.S. Marines in maintaining the peace and security of the mountainous regions and Beirut, from which the enemy's forces will withdraw, according to the Israeli plan.

Another thing that the Israeli Cabinet endeavored to realize through the partial withdrawal of its forces is to reduce internal pressure on it from those Israelis who oppose the presence of the Israeli Forces in Lebanon under any conditions and who continuously call for the total withdrawal of Israeli forces as soon as possible. Since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon 13 months ago, over 500 soldiers hav been killed. In its decision on partial withdrawal, the Israeli Cabinet believes it will ensure more secure districts for its forces and this will decrease the pressure put on it by the relatives and families of Zionist soldiers who oppose the presence of the Israeli forces on Lebanese territory.

The Lebanese Government, the primary party concerned in this issue, wants the total, and not partial, withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. The Lebanese president and all Lebanese Government officials have criticized Israel's intention of a partial withdrawal, which might effect the unity and security of Lebanon. They have demanded the total withdrawal of Israeli forces within a certain period.

Another thing that should be taken account by the Israeli Cabinet is that the activities of the fedayeen, who are resisting the presence of the Israeli forces, will continue and might even escalate even though Israeli officials think they will find more secure districts for their forces due to this withdrawal. Their belief is far from reality. The Arab rifle will continue to be aimed at the chest of the Israeli soldier whatever the changes that occur in districts and in developments, until God granys the Arabs victory and the enemy's forces are evacuated from the occupied territories.

## YAR

### Chief of Staff Returns from Iraq Trip

*GF201308 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah al-Bashiri, chief of staff and member of the Standing Committee, and the delegation accompanying him returned to San'a' today after a visit to fraternal Iraq, during which he attended the celebrations of the July revolution. He also delivered a letter from Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to his brother Iraqi President Saddam Husayn dealing with bilateral relations and the means of furthering their development.

Brother al-Bashiri stated that he is carrying a reply letter to the brother president from his brother Saddam Husayn.

**Mubarak 23 July Revolution Anniversary Speech**
*NC211146 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0830 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Speech by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on 31st anniversary of the 23 July Revolution at the National Democratic Party Headquarters in Cairo —live]

[Text] In the name of God, most gracious, most merciful. Compatriots: On celebrating today the 31st anniversary of the 23 July anniversary we are not performing a duty dictated by the occasion but we are meeting to mark the anniversary of a glorious day in Egypt's life that was a great turning point to a new era. The magnificent fact is that Egypt is ruled by Egyptians [applause], that Egypt's decision is the Egyptian people's decision, and that Egyptian willpower destroyed all foreign and domestic restrictions which used to direct its destiny and drain its strength. By right and reality, not by cheers and slogans, Egypt became owned by its sons. Egypt became a right for all the Egyptians.

This historical fact made the move of the young vanguards in our Armed Forces on the night of 23 July under Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's leadership [applause] a true revolution. In every way it was a revolution of goals for a comprehensive change in our life and for building our political, social, and economic entity. It was a change that turned toward construction, not destruction, a change that altogether aimed at the Egyptian's dignity, the purity of the national soil, and the establishment of a society free from exploitation and domination, a society of the millions of toiling and struggling people, a society of cohesion and cooperation, and a society of social justice.

If we turn back to look at the Egyptian society and the political and social structure before the 23 July Revolution and look at the success of the six well-known principles of the revolution, we would see that one of the greatest achievements of the revolution is that it was staged and stabilized without sheeding a single drop of blood. Maybe this greatly differentiates the 23 July Revolution, characterizing it as a white revolution.

Egypt's nationalist youths who had carried out this immortal revolution were not driven by an enthusiasm of emotions and the feeling of injustice and thus did not fall into what many other revolutions had by resorting to physical liquidation and acts of violence against the enemies of the revolution. The glorious July Revolution was staged free of bloodshed and free of violence. It manifested the origin of this people and the depth of the roots of their culture, which makes them in all circumstances reject injustice and seek justice without seeking retaliation. It makes them insist on achieving their noble objectives in a civilized humanitarian manner and express their ideas and stances through good words and counsel, not at the point of spears.

The massive popular support for the 23 July Revolution was an obvious fact that contemporary history records. Masses of people everywhere and writers expressed this overwhelming support. The 23 July Revolution was exposed to many storms and difficulties and it encountered many obstacles. The forces of evil and tyranny rallied against it. It was, however, always capable of triumph and proceeded on its path, facing all those oppressive blocs and safeguarding its achievements both inside and outside Egypt. Thus Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's leadership constituted linked chains of a fateful struggle that did not retreat. Even on the last day of his life, 'Abd an-Nasir gave all his efforts and sacrificed his pure soul to achieve genuine Arab solidarity around the great pan-Arab cause — the fraternal Palestinian people's issue.

We are meeting, brother citizens, today to remember and not to forget or to lie to God or to distort the truth. This is a day to consider our recent past and learn a lesson so that we may continue on our path to a good end. The political and social conditions that prevailed before the revolution made the outbreak of the revolution inevitable. That period was characterized by corruption, oppression, and exploitation; and the regime was devoted to serving a small faction which did not abide by the people's interest. This faction's primary link was with the colonialist authority and the palace. Thus, differences emerged between this faction and the masses and the gap separating the people from their rulers widened, making the start of the revolution inevitable and also making possible the spontaneous collective support that followed.

Hence, in whose interest are certain people trying to obliterate the facts and take us back, as if the people look forward to or are reassured about the conditions that prevailed before the revolution? Do they think that our memory is weak or that we are unable to learn the lessons of history? Could they be so blind as not to see the great reforms introduced by the revolution — despite its excesses and mistakes? Could a fair man deny the agrarian reform, which was the first achievement made by the 23 July Revolution? Which patriot linked to Egypt's soil could claimthat feudalism was good and a blessing? Which fair man could deny the just legislation, which gave the working class its rights, and secured its life and protected it from oppression and injustice? Which patriot linked to Egypt's soil could claim that life for the industrial or agricultural worker before 23 July was unrestricted, safe, and reassuring? Which fair man could deny the free education, which allows all those who suffered the most wretched forms of deprivation to enjoy equal opportunities and emerge from ignorance and fear?

Millions of Egyptians are struggling with the weapon of education, are spread all over this land, and are taking part in the greatest economic and cultural renaissance in the Arab homeland. The Egyptian is contributing his knowledge and sweat with dignity, integrity, and pride.

Which patriot who had ties with the soil of Egypt can accept a return to the class privileges which deny man's right to education, treatment, and culture? Which fair person can deny the Egyptianization of the Egyptian economy, the establishment of national industry, and the founding of the largest production base in the Arab area and the African Continent? Fairness demands that we register with all faithfulness and conviction that the social democracy which was achieved by the 23 July Revolution was one which changed the map of Egyptian society. [applause] It changed the map of Egyptian society and laid down a sound basis so every Egyptian citizen could regain his right to a free and dignified life.

Yes, there were mistakes, and there were gaps and violations. Yes, difficulties and obstacles did surround us. But, all this is in the nature of human activity in all of its forms and manifestations. The existence of these manifestations does not mean that we should disavow the revolution's achievements and lose perspective and the ability for objective evaluation. We must benefit, with an open mind and alert eyes, from all the mistakes in order to avoid them, and from all the obstacles we faced in order to learn to overcome them. We must also exert all effort and sweat to tackle the difficulties. We are not among those who say that there is no possibility of having anything better than what existed. We are among those who say, out of faith, that life is continuous activity, forward steps, and continuous discovery of the resources we possess and the challenges that face us.

What is important is to stand, out of awareness, understanding, and faith, in the right trench [as heard] and to correct what we have built with a view to improving the structure. The subversive calls and the calls for a return to the past — that is, a return to social injustice and political corruption — have no place and will have no place in our good land. [applause]

The march of social justice began on 23 July 1952. The shape and methods of this march have been numerous. It faced many tests; some succeeded and others stumbled and failed. This is natural in the march of nations toward progress and development. But the march of social justice has not stopped; Our steps have not hesitated, and our efforts have not faltered. We are continuing our march on the difficult road. We are determined to continue the march of life and progress, irrespective of how big the challenge may be.

Brother compatriots, the echoes and reverberations from the Egyptian revolution's achievements were not confined to Egypt's geographical borders. On the contrary, these echoes and reverberations extended toward East and West and toward all the areas of the world whose peoples were struggling for freedom. Then, the historic step that was taken in the nationalization of the Suez Canal served as a point of departure for all the enslaved peoples who viewed this step as an example to be followed. This state of affairs induced the imperialist powers to exert desperate efforts and to embark on desperate adventures for the purpose of crushing this example and of nipping this experiment in the bud.

However, thanks to the will to achieve victory and thanks to the insistence on continuing to stand fast, Egypt checked all these adventures and continued to pursue the difficult path.

Perhaps the real test for the revolution came when 'Abd an-Nasir fell as a martyr of the struggle for Egypt and for the Arab nation and for all the peace-loving peoples. The flag did not fall and the march did not come to a halt. On the contrary, the great Egyptian people continued under the leadership of As-Sadat, the companion of 'Abd an-Nasir in the struggle [applause] to achieve more victories and achievements. The first of these achievements was the rectification of the course of the revolution on 15 May 1971, ahcieved through the assertion of the sovereignty of the law, through the achievement of more political democracy, through the lifting of the restrictions — that had been imposed by the dictates of circumstances — on the practice of political activity in the phase during which the revolution sought to safeguard itself and to enable the toiling masses to ensure their rights. First among these rights ranks the right to participate in the government, directly and effectively.

This daring reformist movement was the beginning that opened the way to the multiplicity of political forums and parties, to the freedom of publishing, to the appearance of the opposition newspapers, and to the restoration of the concept of constitutional legitimacy.

The second splendid achievement that was made by the revolution under As-Sadat's leadership was the making of the courageous and bold October [war] decision [applause] and the heroic performance of our Armed Forces [applause] that — through their daring and extraordinary action and through the sacrifices that were made by their immortal heroes — created the miracle of the crossing, the greatest saga of redemption and of bountifulness. Egypt's Army — surrounded by the hearts of millions — recovered for Egypt and for the Arab nation their dignity, made them raise their heads high, removed the effects of the defeat, and raised the flags of victory with strength and courage.

As I have told you, brother compatriots, our course is one of continuity. Despite the fumblings and the setbacks and despite the burdens engendered by victory, Egypt has rebuilt its Armed Forces. These Armed Forces are the protective shield for the people's gains and they are the strong bastion of all the dictum of destiny. [applause]

Consequently, the people continued with their liberation march on the path of peace. As-Sadat took his historic initiative that changed the course of history. This initiative liberated the sacred land of Sinai. It opened the way to all the Arab powers to recover their occupied territories, to secure safeguards for security and safety, and to participate in laying the foundations of coexistence with Israel. When these things are achieved, comprehensive and just peace — the essence of the Egyptian people's pan-Arab commitment — will be entrenched.

We must always take into consideration that history is interlinked, and that deeply rooted nations do not act in a vacuum, nor do they exist from nothing. Just as it is wrong for one to deny the accomplishments of our vanguard revolution or to try to turn back the hands of the clock, it is incorrect to say that modern history was born in 1952 and that the history of the Egyptian people's struggle began with this great event. The truth is that the struggle record of our noble people is full of glorious work, which opened new horizons before the struggle of the Third World people everywhere and has become glowing landmarks on the road of dignity, freedom, and progress.

We can never forget the struggle of our fathers and forefathers under the leadership of 'Umar Makram, Ahmad 'Urbai, Mustafa Kamil, Muhammad Farid, and Sa'd Zaghlul. We must always remember that these revolutions are the ones which generated the revolutionary thrust that was behind the outbreak of the 23 July 1952 Revolution. [applause] They prepared it, inspired it, and gave it light and content.

However, continuity does not mean repetition. Continuity does not mean that we should isolate ourselves and hide behind rigid ideas that will paralyze our movement and hinder our view of the present and the future. Every stage of national action has its objective internal and external circumstances which govern the decision for the good of the broad masses.

The economic and political events on the international stage move with new objective elements, which must be taken into consideration as we plan our policy and adopt our decisions. What is important is that our steps be firm, our minds open, our hands interlinked, and our hearts reassured.

Whereas the first stage after the 23 July Revolution demanded the adoption of economic decisions required by the necessity of building at that time, the democratic constitutional structure no longer requires such decisions. The inevitability of development demands deepening the sovereignty of the constitution and the law. It was no coincidence that the permanent constitution should state, in the constitution declaration document on 11 September 1971, that the dignity of the individual is a natural reflection of the dignity of the homeland, since the individual is the foundation stone of the homeland's structure. The extent of the individual's stature, work, and dignity is the extent of the homeland's prestige, strength, and respect. The constitution declaration document also stated that the sovereignty of the law is not just a required guarantee for the freedom of the individual, but it is the sole basis for the legitimacy of authority at the same time.

Therefore, when I declared that there will be no return to the exercise of custodianship and nationalization and the imposition of restrictions and isolation, I meant in the first place that this stage has ended with all the measures and decisions it required, and that we must overcome the past in a positive spirit. We must benefit from its accomplishments, get rid of its negative aspects, and look to the future with greater hope and confidence.

Therefore, when I announced that political democracy is not an experiment but a course of life, I did not just mean to answer the doubt-casting campaigns against our democratic structure. I primarily meant that the first stage of building a political democracy — it was a new experience in our march toward the sought-for democracy — has passed the experimental phase, established its roots, and become in both deed and practice — and not a form or slogan for our course of life — the basis of our regime and the axis of our movement.

Thus, the goal of continuity is in essence a strong and firm pillar of stability which is confident and entrenched. Stability prepares the suitable atmosphere for the change we are seeking to effect through careful study, well thought out scientific planning, social cohesion, religious and ideological tolerance, refrainment from extremism and fanaticism, and rejection of all forms of terrorism.

Brother citizens, stability is required in both foreign and domestic policy, because international transactions require consistency and steadiness. It is wrong and even dangerous — I repeat — it is dangerous that relations between countries are liable to shakeups, leaps, and surprises. As long as these relations are based on objective and rational premises, continuity and steadiness can be secured, continuity and steadiness which are free from rigidity or paralysis, because continuity — I repeat — because continuity, which I always speak about, is active, dynamic, and flexible and does not restrict freedom of movement.

Steadiness is required in the general political line and in the principled pillars on which it is based. Flexibility is necessary for methods and courses of action. Renewal is necessary in order to cope with changing circumstances and successive developments and events. Thus, we have been seeking to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation with the various countries of the world without complexes or sensitivities, as long as they show sincere readiness to establish relations with us on the basis of mutual respect, common interest, and noninterference in our domestic affairs. Also in keeping with this is our adherence to the nonaligned policy, our affilation with the Third World, and our commitment to stand by our brothers who struggle valiantly against racism and exploitation in southern Africa.

We do not view our commitment to the principles of nonalignment as detracting from our desire for establishing closer relations with friendly states. We view it as a tangible addition to our capability for positive constructive movement at the international level and to our ability to participate in establishing the required balance between the interests of the developing countries and the advanced industrial states through dialogue and conciliation between interests and stances. We view it as a way to avoid conflict and polarization because the whole world is facing grinding problems and is engaged in one battle to ensure food, to strengthen the rules of the scientific and technological revolution, and to put an end to the arms race and to ward off the danger of a nuclear war that will destroy mankind's civilization and return the world to the first age of savageness and ignorance.

Compatriots, proceeding from these principles we insist on continuing with the building of peace. To us, peace is a strategic and consistent goal that remains unshaken. Peace is not a temporary and tactical option. The way we understand it, peace should be comprehensive and just and should spread its good effects throughout the area and should uproot the conflict. It is within this context that Egypt concluded the peace treaty with Israel with the commendable assistance by the United States as part of a broader arrangement that would remedy all the aspects of the issue, particularly the part connected with the rights of the fraternal Palestinian people. We do not accept that the peace march should come to a halt or that it should run into stumbling blocks regardless of the circumstances and impediments. Our people would feel that peace exists only if it is a comprehensive and stable peace. Our people hold the view that it is the right and the duty of the other parties to seek sincerely and seriously to complete the links of peace, to achieve the liberation of Arab territory in the West Bank, in the Gaza sector, and in the Syrian heights, and to implement the commitment engendered by international law through the withdrawal of the invading forces from fraternal Lebanon.

On all occasions, Egypt has called for the need to preserve the Palestinian people's freedom to move on the path of peace in quest of the achievement of their legitimate rights, foremost, their right to self-determination. This is an established and undisputed right inspired from God and from the international society's admission of this right to all nations and peoples.

I desire to announce on this occasion that Egypt supports the establishment of a Palestinian government-in-exile that would be able to ensure broader international support for the Palestinian people's peaceful goals [applause], and that would be able to exercise its right to participate in the building of peace and to moving to the phase of reconstruction and progress.

It is also from this premise that Egypt has stood alongside fraternal Iraq in its defense of its territory, dignity, and sacred institutions. We have asked the two sides to stop the bloodshed and to end the fighting, which benefits no one. We have indicated more than once that the welfare of the friendly Iranian people, their security, and the safety of their territory are legitimate and indisputable goals. However, we are looking forward to an agreement that will restore the relations between the two fraternal peoples to their normal condition which is compatible with the spiritual ties and with the interests that are above all disputes.

On the other hand, we follow with concern the present events in Chad. We give the following advice to those who are trying to heighten the conflict and the dissension among the sons of this country which has been riddled with the wounds of war and destruction: All the parties concerned must view matters on a long-term basis. This view minimizes the instanteneous and immediate gains that they might possibly achieve. Instability in this fraternal country is a state of affairs that does not achieve the interests of any given quarter, although such a quarter might think that it benefits from this state of affairs for some time.

Dear brothers and sisters, today we are standing on solid ground clearly viewing the future before us on the horizon, taking firm, not stumbling, strides toward it. We are confident, not shaken; full of true hope, not split from reality, but based on it and starting from it; and relying on our sincere preparedness to work hard for the sake of God and the homeland. This requires us to take a new view of ourselves in order to appraise our joint responsibility. If we know what is our right, we must first know what is our duty. The foremost of these duties, as I have said on previous occasions, is the affiliation's offering. If we all own Egypt, Egyptianism will be protected if we are closely affiliated in our daily behavior and our conduct toward this noble country, its land, and its culture. We should realize that loving the homeland calls for increasing the energy we are exerting today.

We know that the first phases of the 23 July Revolution have developed, placing all the burden on the government. There is no doubt that this has led many to adopt a passive stand in which individual incentives, personal initiatives, and efforts to seek innovation and creation have weakened. With the passage of time, such indifference drew the citizen away from his first nature, namely the nature of affiliation. This is a strange phenomenon to the people and history of Egypt. The people who gave the world the first civilization known to mankind cannot split from the roots of which they are proud. Therefore, I say that it is an alien phenomenon which has accidentally led to this; but there are no longer reasons justifying or allowing it.

The Egyptian affiliation has safeguarded Egypt and its culture against the waves of invaders and against the greedy. This affiliation allowed us to do miracles in the distant and near past, and to establish a civilization that continues to be a bright torch to the world. It also gives us inspiration both at present and in the future, and calls on us to reject despair, to activate our efforts, and to persist on victory. Here I once again urge men of opinion and thought in Egypt to carry the call of affiliation to every home, because it is a call for Egypt and for the destiny of its noble people.

We must tirelessly call for increasing our efforts, work, and sweat, and for being serious and committed in all of our words and deeds. We should not take public duties lightly, we should not deny the homeland its right, and we should not conceal the facts from the people. This affiliation leads to creating honest competition and to racing toward the public welfare. It ensures support for the bonds of society through cohesion and integration, and through a spirit of one family. This affiliation means that we should change what is in our hearts so that we can achieve a real change.

If democracy is a program of life and a means of thinking, we should provide all the sound atmospheres and all the elements of continuity and stability in which political and social democracy as well as economic development grow.

Compatriots, on this day on which we are meeting to celebrate one of the most splendid days in our contemporary history, I cannot conceal my feelings of restfulness and assurance. Today is almost 2 years since the people honored me with responsibility in most complicated circumstances. Events required us to exert constant and continuous efforts to rearrange the house, achieve stability, and clear the political and psychological atmosphere of the blemishes which resulted from the ferocity of the challenges we confronted in one of the most dangerous phases in our contemporary history.

I can say with a clear conscience that we are proceeding on a sound path and that we are standing firmly on our feet while we are confronting the economic problem, despite the fact that we are locked in a race with time to offset a great deal of what has been missed in the welter of the crises that are facing the whole world, in the East and the West. Furthermore, some of the effects of these crises will inevitably reflect on us.

I again say that only the sweat of the Egyptians will build Egypt. Egypt's freedom can be achieved only through the freedom of Egypt's sons. The Egypt of the present is dedicated to the Egypt of the future. There will be no going back.

And say: "Work, righteousness soon will God observe your work, and His Apostle, and the believers. All is true that the Almighty God says." [Koranic verse] Peace be with you. [applause]

## Mubarak Addresses NDP Parliamentary Group

*NC211556 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 JUL 83*

[Excerpt] The National Democratic Party [NDP] parliamentary group this morning held a meeting under the chairmanship of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

Minister of State for Information Safwat ash-Sharif stated after the meeting that President Mubarak spoke of the role of the NDP, of its members, and of its commands during the summer period. The president said: It is inevitable for the party commands to play their role at the highest level to serve the masses in all the governorates, and it is inevitable for the women's commands to participate in serving the masses.

Safwat ash-Sharif added: President Mubarak will make surprise visits to all the work sites in the Egyptian governorates to see for himself the achievements that are made through self-efforts. He said: The rendering of services to the masses is not confined to the NDP alone, but it is also for all the parties to offer in a manner that achieves an integrated service to the citizens.

The minister of state for information said that, afterward, the president spoke of the exercising of democracy and of the expression of opinion and of counteropinion, affirming that there are no restrictions of any viewpoints.

Safwat ash-Sharif said in conclusion that a dialogue took place at this meeting between his excellency the president and the members of the parliamentary group and that, in this dialogue, the president answered all the questions that were put to him.

### NDP Conference Affirms Support for Mubarak

*NC211554 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] In its final session today, the first NDP youth conference issued a political statement in which it affirmed the youths' full support for the wise leadership of President Mubarak and called on all political forces to help deepen the people's democratic practice. The statement asserted that sublime loyalty should only be to Egypt. It also declared its faith in the thoughts of the 23 July Revolution and in the great victory of October. The youth at the conference also expressed their will and insistence on positive participation in solving the problems of the society.

### Ghali Interview on Arab, OAU Issues Cited

*NC211633 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1403 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Cairo, 21 Jul (MENA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has affirmed that the PLO's current crisis is a crisis of the Arab world rather than a crisis of the PLO.

Ghali added that what is taking place today within the PLO ranks is only a reflection of the Arab fragmentation and differences, and that those who call for Israeli expansion and who deny the existence of the Palestinian people benefit from the regrettable events inside the PLO.

On Reagan's plan for solving the Middle East issue, Dr Ghali said in his statement to the Paris-based Arabic language magazine *Al-Watan al-'Arabi* which will be published tomorrow, Friday, that Reagan's plan was brought into existence 9 months ago and that it has not changed since then. It has established a new framework for diplomatic action for comprehensive peace and also for solving the Palestinian issue.

Ghali expressed hope that the Arabs would be able to move within this framework.

Dr Ghali pointed out that the Egyptian-French plan on the Middle East is still before the Security Council and is still in existence.

He added that the consultations between Paris, Cairo, Washington, and a number of other Arab capitals will decide on the technique and timing of the move to boost settlement on basis of this plan.

Ghali affirmed that the plan includes some fundamental principles upon which a just, comprehensive, and balanced solution to the Middle East crisis should be based. He pointed out that Egypt, France, and most countries adhere to these principles.

Concerning the Egyptian-Jordanian coordination, Ghali affirmed that Cairo and Amman are holding continuous contacts in order to face the challenges of the current situation and to reach a comprehensive peace. He described the Egyptian-Jordanian contacts as being close and useful.

The minister of state for foreign affairs asserted that the best way to overcome the OAU crisis is be committed to the legitimacy of the OAU's charter and principles.

He pointed out that objective analysis of the crises to which the OAU has been subjected has shown that the main factor behind these crises is no respect for the organization's principles and resolutions.

He declared that the Addis Ababa Charter on 25 May 1963 is based on the principle of noninterference in states' internal affairs, respect for borders, and solving disputes peacefully. He added that the charter is clear regarding the acceptance of new OAU members as well as the conditions necessary for membership.

Ghali said that on many occasions during the past 20 years, the OAU could play its role by virtue of strict respect for the charter and its principles.

But regarding Chad or the Western Sahara issues, we found ourselves faced with a deadlock and crises that jeopardize the organization's entity and existence.

Concerning the possibility of implementing the settlement reached during the recent summit regarding the Western Sahara, Ghali expressed his hope that this resolution would be put into effect, that wisdom and logic would outweigh and that Arab Maghreb states would find their way for the implementation of the resolution and also for finding a peaceful solution for the problem.

In this regard, Ghali pointed out that Egypt has supported this resolution and has supported the Nairobi resolution to hold a referendum through which the Western Sahara citizens would realize self-determination and choose between independence or annexation to Morocco.

**Chancellor Kohl To Visit in October**
*PM211758 Cairo Al-Ahram in Arabic 19 Jul 83 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "Kohl To Visit Egypt Early October"]

[Text] German diplomatic sources in Cairo have said that German Chancellor Helmut Kohl will pay a 3-day visit to Egypt in October.

The sources said that it has been decided in principle that the visit will take place 2-4 October. This is the Chancellor's first visit to Cairo since he assumed power in October last year.

The chancellor is also to visit Israel during the period 31 August-4 September.

### 'Aziz Press Conference on War, French Missiles

*PM211817 London Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat in Arabic 21 Jul 83 pp 1,2*

[Qasim as-Samawi report: "Iraq Threatens Destruction of Iranian Oil Installations in Retaliation for 'War of Attrition'"]

[Excerpts] Baghdad — Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz said that Iraq has used advanced French Exocet missiles in its war with Iran and will use them in the future. Iran must expect Iraq to destroy its oil resources so that it will realize that war is a loss for it, just as it is for Iraq.

Asked about the discovery of sea mines in Gulf waters and the extent of the danger they pose to civilian navigation, 'Aziz said he had no information about these mines but it is assumed that such mines do exist in the Gulf region because it is a war zone and that these mines could drift from one area to another because of weather conditions and winds.

Replying to a question regarding the truth of reports circulated abroad about the arrest of a number of members of the family of Muhsin al-Hakim (a former religious authority in the holy An-Najaf) and the execution of some of these family members, 'Aziz said: It has been established to the authorities that those individuals were in contact with Bakr al-Hakim, who calls himself chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Council and who uses Iran as his headquarters for action against Iraq. Since any Iraqi dealing with this group will be committing high treason, whose penalty now and in the future is death, and since any individual whose relationship with this group is established will be arrested and investigated by the authorities, I confirm that this was what happened with regard to members of this family.

Speaking about the number of prisoners of war in Iraq and Iran, 'Aziz said: I have no figures, but we have about 7,000 prisoners there while they have more than 40,000 prisoners. We have twice exchanged a small number of POW's disabled during the war and we have proposed to the International Red Cross that it arrange the exchange of 500 POW's from each side.

Asked by French television about the agreement concluded between France and Iraq for the rescheduling of debts between the two countries, the Iraqi official said: We have contracts for arms purchases from France worth several million dollars, which were supposed to be paid in cash. All that we did was to agree to pay cash for certain contracts and to defer payment with regard to others. There is no loss for France or for any of the companies operating in Iraq. France used to buy 25 million tons of Iraqi crude oil, but in 1982-83 it did not buy a single barrel. All that we told them was that they should not expect Iraq to buy from them in the billions unless they reciprocate.

Regarding relations with the Soviet Union, the Iraqi official said: Relations are good and the USSR supplies us with arms. Relations with the United States are good despite the absence of diplomatic ties.

Regarding the entry of Turkish forces into Iraq, 'Aziz said: In the border area between Iraq and Turkey there are destructive elements threatening the security of both countries. However, their activity is mainly directed against Turkey, which had asked for permission to carry out an operation against these people. We accepted on the condition that Turkey not enter on a front more than 3 km long for a distance not exceeding 10-12 km and not for longer than 72 hours, which was exactly what happened

### Armed Forces General Command Communique No 1,159

*JN211700 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Communique No 1,159 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 21 July 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our brave Armed Forces are continuing their heroic operations and confrontation of the Iranian regime's forces of aggression, thus, recording great epics in defending the sovereignty of glorious Iraq and the dignity of its proud sons. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Our capable Air Force planes and daring helicopters today continued their bold, intensive raids against enemy positions and personnel assembly points in front of our forward positions in the northern sector of the front. Our Air Force fighter planes also carried out successful missions against important enemy positions deep inside enemy territory in the same sector. Our planes scored direct, effective hits inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in men and equipment and setting fire to its positions and hardware. Our helicopters destroyed an enemy helicopter in another area of the same sector. The helicopter was seen in flames. All our fighter planes and helicopters returned safely to base after successfully and accurately carrying out their missions.

2. Using various weapons, our forward units opened fire at enemy positions in front of our positions in the northern sector of the front, forcing them to retreat after killing 11 of them and wounding others.

3. One vehicle, one infantry position, and three stockpiles of hardware were destroyed in the central sector of the front.

4. The artillery of the evil, spiteful clique in Tehran today shelled Mandali and Khanaqin damaging a number of civilian installations and setting fire to a garden.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 July 1983

### 1,000 Iranians Killed

*JN211800 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1732 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Jul (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has announced that the Iranian forces suffered more than 1,000 dead and a great number of wounded in their attempts to attack Iraqi units in the northern sector of the front yesterday. The spokesman added that the corpses of enemy troops were counted today and that they are still littering the battlefield along with Iranian weapons and equipment. The spokesman further added

that scores of Iranian troops were captured by the Iraqi forces, which also captured a large quantity of serviceable light and medium weapons. The spokesman said that the above losses were in addition to the Iranian losses mentioned in yesterday's Iraqi communique which put enemy casualties at 15 dead.

The spokesman pointed out that in this operation the Iraqi forces proved their ability to defeat enemy designs and expansionist aims at any time or place along the front. In this regard, the spokesman reminded the Khomeynite clique of evil and aggression of the heavy losses of the Iranian forces in their desperate attempts to cross Iraq's border in Mandali, Maysan, and the area east of Basra.

**Defense Minister Chairs Army Officers Meeting**
*JN211757 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Jul (INA) — Staff General 'Adnan Kayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister, chaired here today a meeting of senior Army officers. The meeting was attended by members of the Armed Forces General Command. The meeting resumed the discussions, which began yesterday in the presence of President Saddam Husayn, on drawing up a new training plan for the Armed Forces, benefiting from the lessons learned from the battle with the Iranian enemy, and strengthening the structure of the Armed Forces.

**UN Distributes Iraqi Message on Factfinding Team**
*JN211116 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] New York, 21 Jul (INA) — Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations has sent a message to UN Secretaty General Javier Perez de Cuellar in which he asserted that the Iranian regime is the only one responsible for the continuation of the war and the damage resulting from it.

In the message which was distributed by the international organization as a UN Security Council document, the Iraqi representative clarified that Iraq has several times expressed its readines to abide by its pledges in accordance with the UN Charter.

Iraq's permanent representative described the Iranian regime's view of the results of the inquiry held in Iraqi and Iranian towns by a UN factfinding committee as entailing shameful contradictions and obvious distortion of facts.

**YAR Chief of Staff Makes Statement, Departs**
*JN211016 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Jul (INA) — YAR Chief of Staff Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah al-Bashiri left Baghdad for home at dawn today. In a statement to INA, Lt Col 'Abdallah al-Bashiri said: I was acquainted with the great standard which the heroic Iraqi Army has attained and the successive and great victories which it has scored and is scoring every day in defending its territory and its nation's dignity, a matter which arouses pride in these victories. He reiterated the YAR's absolute and constant support for Iraq, its stance, and just cause at all times and circumstances against the continuing aggression.

### King Husayn Returns From West European Visit

*JN211616 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur returned to Amman this evening following private visits to France and Spain thatlasted several days. Their majesties were received by His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn al-Husayn, the acting prime minister, the Senate president, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the acting speaker of the National Consultative Council, the court minister, the chief chamberlain, ministers, senior military and civilian officials, the Spanish ambassador, and the French charge d'affaires in Amman. Staff Lieutenant General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, returned with his majesty.

### Premier Returns 21 July

*JN211924 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran returned to Amman tonight following a private visit to Europe. He was received at the airport by Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, and the ministers.

### Regent Receives Message From Indian Premier

*JN201327 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Jul 83*

[Text] His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn al-Husayn, the regent, received at the Royal Hashemite Court at noon today Romesh Bhandari, secretary general of the Indian Foreign Ministry and special envoy of Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, who is the current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. Bhandari conveyed a message from Mrs Gandhi addressed to His Majesty King Husayn on the eight-member committee's mission regarding discussion of the Palestinian question. This committee was formed by the Seventh Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries, which recently convened in India.

The Indian envoy outlined the results of India's efforts concerning this mission and was briefed on Jordan's assessment of the Palestinian situation and developments of the Palestinian question, which is the core of the Middle East crisis.

The Jordanian side explained Jordan's views concerning the work of the eight-member committee in a manner that will help it to succeed with its mission and stressed the importance of going back to concentrating on peace efforts in order to find a just, durable, and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian question — a solution which ensures comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

### Press Comment on Israeli Redeployment of Forces

*JN211042 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "In Order To Save Lebanon," *Ad-Dustur* says: The Israeli Government's approval of a plan on the redeployment of its forces in Lebanon and on the partial withdrawal to the Al-Awwali River is not surprising because this was preceded by many statements, and the United States and Lebanon were officially informed of the decision. The matter was expected at any time.

It is obvious that by this step Israel aims at stationing its forces in positions that will enable them to avert the heavy losses being inflicted on them by the escalating Lebanese resistance operations, as well as to avert the internal pressures generated by the increasing number of the killed Israeli soldiers, a matter which may lead to the fall of Begin's government, especially after the increasing talk about Begin's deteriorating health and the possibility of his quitting politics.

*Ad-Dustur* continues: There is no doubt that the timing of the decision came to lay down the bases of talks between Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and U.S. officials on the way to change the Syrian stance. What arouses anxiety is that the Israeli partial withdrawal relieves Israel of all the troubles its forces are facing in Lebanon. Thus, these forces will be in an easy situation similar to that of the Syrian forces in Al-Biqa'. This may lead Israel and Syria to consecrate this situation and turn it into a fait accompli. Consequently, partitioning Lebanon will be part of this fait accompli.

Perhaps the only way to avoid this dilemma and escape the Israeli trap, which is aimed at prolonging the occupation of large parts of Lebanese territory, is by influencing the Syrian stance through sensible guarantees toward the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces. This is the task of Arab and Syrian diplomacy, which should quickly search for a solution that can guarantee the withdrawal of all forces from Lebanon, and, consequently, prevent the continuing Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon and safeguard the unity and independence of fraternal Lebanon.

Under the headline "The Scheme of Partition Has Begun," *Sawt Ash-Sha'b* says: By the Israeli Government's decision to implement its partial withdrawal from Lebanon, the conspiracy of partition has really begun and the scheme of permanent occupation of Lebanon's territories has been put into action.

The scenario of roles in the Lebanese crisis disclosed the nature of the future designed for fraternal Lebanon after this country has fought hard against the schemes to divide and fragment it and to encroach on its territorial integrity and national independence. The Lebanese developments after last year's invasion, the

distribution of the zones of influence, the Lebanese negotiations, the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, and the failure to implement this agreement show that Lebanon is moving according to a drawn-up plan toward the neck of the bottle so that partition will become a justified fait accompli.

Israel rejects a comprehensive withdrawal from Lebanese territories under the pretext of the Syrian forces' presence in Al-Biqa' and places its forces permanently in southern Lebanon behind more secure defense lines. Syria refuses to withdraw its forces under the pretext of the presence of the Israelis in the south and insists on staying in eastern and northern Lebanon. It also opposes the Lebanese-Israeli agreement under the pretext that it threatens its security. The Israeli and Syrian stances have led Lebanon to a deadlock. The legitimate government in Beirut is incapable of making the Israelis withdraw all their forces and Washington is waiting for a promise that the Israeli partial withdrawal is only part of a comprehensive withdrawal plan. However, Washington is incapable of forcing Israel to do so and it is trying to convince Damascus to take the first step. Meanwhile, Moscow has its own calculations about the Lebanese crisis.

Thus, Israel is taking the first step toward partitioning Lebanon, placing southern Lebanon — the northern bank of the occupied territory — under permanent Israeli control. Meanwhile, northern and eastern Lebanon remain under Syrian control. The central part is ruled by the Lebanese Government, which is incapable of controlling anything.

*Sawt Ash-Sha'b* continues: The announcement on the postponement of Begin's visit to the United States was timed with the one on the new Israeli move in Lebanon and with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to the United States to assert Israel's insistence on carrying out the partition scheme and to put the fait accompli before Lebanon and the United States.

*Sawt Ash-Sha'b* concludes: The scheme of partitioning Lebanon has really begun. It is part of a larger plan to divide the whole region into disputes over sectarian entities and units. The coming days may disclose the other stages of this scheme, which is prompted by a hostile trend toward which the Arabs are still acting as spectators.

## Radio Reportage on President's Washington Visit

### Holds News Conference

*NC211810 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Excerpts] On the shelling of Beirut, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil said that similar shells will be directed at Damascus if the Syrians do not halt such terrorism. President al-Jumayyil was answering a question on the shelling of Beirut at a news conference he had with about 1,000 American journalists.

The Lebanese president added: We are trying to persuade the Syrians to withdraw. We have obtained an Israeli pledge to withdraw under the 17 May agreement. President al-Jumayyil reiterated Lebanon's rejection of partial withdrawals, affirming that Lebanon wants a complete withdrawal.

President al-Jumayyil denied reports about Saudi rejection of the agreement, and affirmed that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia supports the agreement and the Lebanese Government's stand. President al-Jumayyil noted that Saudi Arabia does not want to pressure Syria, but wants to handle matters in a positive way, with dialogue.

On whether Lebanon will present its case to the Security Council, President al-Jumayyil said: We are prepared to do anything except one thing, namely allow foreign forces to remain on Lebanese territory. He affirmed that Lebanon will do its utmost to achieve the withdrawal of these forces.

President al-Jumayyil declined to comment on the dissension within the PLO, because this is an internal affair. He revealed that what is important is that we have a letter from Yasir 'Arafat confirming that he is prepared to withdraw. President al-Jumayyil emphasized that the permanent home of the Palestinians must be in Palestine, not in Lebanon. He noted that Lebanon will accord protection to the Palestinians present here since 1948, and not to those who came after that date and brought destruction and ruin with them. President al-Jumayyil stressed that there will be no partition, because the Lebanese people will not accept this.

On the Israeli presence in the south, he said that as from the start the Lebanese official stand has been against the Israeli presence, whatever form it may take. He stressed that there is no place in Lebanese territory for any foreign force and said that if you have read the agreement you would understand that the south will enjoy sovereignty and will be under the legitimate authority after the Israelis withdraw.

### Meets With Shultz, Bush

*NC211812 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] President al-Jumayyil, Prime Minister al-Wazzan, and the Lebanese delegation are now having lunch with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. They will then meet with U.S. Vice President George Bush before visiting tonight with Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain. President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister al-Wazzan will later have dinner with U.S. Vice President George Bush.

Following the important news conference, President al-Jumayyil, Prime Minister al-Wazzan, and the Lebanese delegation went to the Department of State, where the president laid a wreath on a plaque in memory of U.S. diplomats who were victims on different occasions, including the victims of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut.

### Information Ministry Report

*NC212033 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1913 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Dispatch by Lebanese Information Ministry mission accompanying Lebanese delegation in Washington — liv^]

[Excerpts] The Information Ministry mission accompanying the Lebanese delegation to the United States greets you from Washington, specifically from the State Department building. The meeting that President al-Jumayyil, Prime Minister al-Wazzan, and members of the delegation accompanying them held with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and members of the U.S. delegation to the talks ended a short while ago.

President al-Jumayyil held a separate meeting with Secretary Shultz which lasted about 45 minutes. Then members of the U.S. and the Lebanese delegations joined the meeting.

The plenary meeting ended at 1300. The two sides then attended a luncheon given by Secretary Shultz in honor of President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister al-Wazzan at which the talks were concluded.

During these meetings, the Lebanese side outlined the stands consequent upon the Israeli Government's decision to redeploy its forces in Lebanese territory. The Lebanese side affirmed its rejection of the partial withdrawal, and demanded a clear stand toward this question. The talks also dealt with other basic questions on the Lebanese delegation's agenda.

The talks lasted until 1430 Washington time, after which members of the delegation meet with many reporters. On leaving the meeting, President al-Jumayyil told reporters that the talks created attention. Foreign Minister Salim said that this was the first round of official talks with U.S. officials. It is expected that there will be two or three other meetings at which we will discuss in depth the basic points which we came to discuss with U.S. officials.

Answering a question whether Lebanon requested an increase in the number of the multinational force, Minister Salim said that this question is constantly under discussion. We will request this if the need arises.

At this phase we did not ask for an increase in the multinational force, particularly the U.S. force or other forces. The multinational forces support the Army.

### Al-Wazzan Speaks to Arab Diplomats in Washington

*NC210900 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Speech by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan delivered at meeting of Arab diplomats in Washington on 20 July — recorded]

[Excerpts] The Lebanese-Israeli agreement, as you know, has only one purpose — to ensure total Israeli withdrawal. Had we found another way to ensure this withdrawal, we would definitely not have undertaken this step. The proof is that when we found out that there was an Israeli condition that the Israeli forces will not withdraw unless the Syrian and Palestinian brothers withdraw, we said that unless the Israelis withdraw, we shall consider this agreement as canceled or suspended and shall reserve our right to continue seeking the withdrawals by all appropriate means.

During the past month, we sensed an Israeli position. The position appears to be serious, namely that Israel is not prepared to withdraw from Lebanon unless the others withdraw. We confronted this position. We said that Lebanon did not agree to include in the agreement a condition of this kind. The agreement does not contain such a condition. In any event, Lebanon made a clear and full distinction between the Israeli occupation and the Syrian and Palestinian presence. We cannot equate the Israeli occupation and the Syrian or Palestinian presence. While we agreed for the sake of our salvation that all the forces should withdraw, this was not done on the basis of the same principles. It was done for one purpose — to allow Lebanon to again shoulder its own responsibilities. However, the principles and justifications [for the withdrawals] are not the same.

When the Israelis found out that we will not ratify the agreement, they started threatening with a partial withdrawal. They do not call it a partial withdrawal, but redeployment of their forces. They are redeploying their forces in order to create a new situation.

Through the partial withdrawal or redeployment, the Israelis want to make a number of gains. This they will do at the expense of the Lebanese right and the Arab right. I regard Lebanon also as an Arab country and the gain it makes in restoring its sovereignty and right will also be for the good of the Arabs. Any reduction of the Israeli presence in Arab territory is a gain for all.

The Israelis learned the purpose of our visit, which is to reject the partial withdrawal and to insist that the U.S. side shoulder its partnership responsibility in the agreement and its commitment to implement the total withdrawal from Lebanon and to restore Lebanese sovereignty. On the day they learned that we arrived in Washington, they surprised us with the decision to redeploy their forces. Furthermore, as you have learned, even Israeli Prime Minister Begin cancelled his visit to Washington.

Our meeting with you is a meeting of duty and a meeting of brothers. Throughout the stages of the problem there has been direct contact between the Lebanese and their Arab brothers. We cannot come to Washington where we are discussing our issue without involving you with us and briefing you on what is happening.

The coincidence of the events we have been informed of in Beirut, the announcement about the cancellation of Begin's visit, and the official announcement about the redeployment of the Israeli forces on the Al-Awwali line — all this constitutes new developments which make our meeting beneficial. This meeting, in view of our visit and in view of these developments, has become more essential and more beneficial.

In the name of Arab brotherhood, in the name of our mutual Arab commitments, and in the name of the fate which will decide many things at this stage I am prompted to give you a message to your dear governments so they can share with us, participate with us and observe with us. I am doing this so they can extend a hand in everything that will benefit our cause, whether through cooperation and pressure on states with which some Arab states may have friendly relations — in order to put such good offices in the service of the Lebanese issue, which is an Arab issue — or through the Arab states' friendly relations or influence with a party, group, or individual in Lebanon to assist Lebanon in any way.

We want you to convey to your governments that fraternal Lebanon places their Arab responsibility before its Arab brothers. We had in the past faced our Arab brothers with their responsibility when we demanded a joint Arab strategy and when we were confronted by successive threats.

No one took our words seriously. Now the wolf has come and ravished our country. We had issued a warning in the past but the position did not match the fateful need. I now give you the same message today to the Arab governments and say to them that what is expected is on a fateful level. We have defined our final position: We insist on total Israeli withdrawal from our territory. In order not to face any Israeli conditions, from within or from outside, we have decided that the withdrawal should be comprehensive by all forces, because the Lebanese are determined to exercise their own responsibilities. They are at this stage more determined than at any time before to do that.

### Delivers Messages to Envoys

*NC210927 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Within the framework of the Lebanese delegation's meeting in Washington, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan met with the Arab ambassadors in the U.S. capital. He handed them messages for their governments on the Lebanese Government's moves.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan asserted in a statement that the Lebanese Government is continuing its moves on all levels — in the United States, in Europe, with the Arab brothers and in international establishments — to help Lebanon emerge from its ordeal. Regarding the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, Al-Wazzan said: To us, it has the sole aim of securing a complete Israeli withdrawal.

Had we found another way of ensuring this withdrawal, we definitely would not have taken this step.

### Army Command Statement on Airport Shelling

*NC221055 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1038 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] The Army command has announced that the shelling to which the Beirut International Airport was subjected before noon today originated in the Ash-Shuwayfat area.

The Army command's guidance directorate has issued the following statement:

Today, 22 July 1983, at 1015, Beirut International Airport was hit by several shells directed from the Ash-Shuwayfat area. As a result of the shelling, one citizen was killed, several military and civilian personnel were wounded, and material damage was caused to the airport buildings and installations.

Security sources have reported that Dr George Sallum was killed in the shelling, and that the wounded include Fadli al-'Annan and Hasan Rahhal. The wounded military personnel are Sergeant Salim Wasfah, Corporal Khadr ash-Shakush, Private John Mallak, and Private Khalid as-Safadi. In the shelling, 12 civilian cars were burned and heavy material damage was caused.

### Syrians Seeks To Disrupt Al-Jumayyil U.S. Visit

*NC211332 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Special sources have disclosed to Radio Free Lebanon a plan engineered by the Syrian regime to confuse the Lebanese Government and frustrate the visit to Washington by President al-Jumayyil and the delegation accompanying him. The Syrians have devised a plan to move the security eruptions from one place to another throughout Lebanon. The plan aims at the following:

1. To heat up the military situation in Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh through the socialists and leftists. The plan will be undertaken by Tawfiq Barakat, internal commissioner in the Progressive Socialist Party.

2. To fire shells at the coasts of Al-Matn, Kasrawan, and at certain suburbs of East Beirut. Implementation of this operation will be undertaken by leader of the Syrian National Social Party In'am Ra'd from upper Al-Matn.

3. To booby-trap cars and hurl explosives in West Beirut. This operation will be undertaken by Nabih Barri, through the Khomeniites. Barri is also entrusted with the task of carrying out certain operations in the south.

4. To heat up the situation in Tripoli. This operation will be undertaken by leader of the Islamic Unification Movement Sa'id Sha'ban.

5. To heat up the situation in the heights and suburbs of Al-Batrun. Local gunmen will carry out the implementation.

These sources say that the Syrian regime notified all these parties not to move without direct orders from Syrian intelligence.

### 'New' Operation Against Israelis in Sidon

*NC211358 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Lebanese national resistance men have implemented a new operation against the occupation forces near the nuns school in Sidon. The operation resulted in the killing or wounding of a number of enemy soldiers. In the wake of the incident, the occupation forces cordoned off the area and evacuated the casualties.

### Israelis Establish Helicopter Airfield in Bhamdun

*NC211255 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] The Israeli forces have established an airfield for helicopters in Bhamdun al-Mahttah and reinforced their positions in the area of this airfield and in Al-Baruk after opening a road linking the Israeli positions and the Jazzin area.

Four shells fell in the Ad-Dubayyah area at noon today. Some of them exploded in the sea. They caused material damage only.

### 11 Israelis Wounded by 'Alayh Explosion

*NC220925 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] The Israelis cut the road between the towns of Haris and Kafra from 0600 to 0900 today following an explosion on the roadside at midnight last night.

Meanwhile, 11 Israeli soldiers were wounded this morning when an explosive device went off in 'Alayh. A spokesman for the Israeli army said that the device consisted of 10 kg of explosives and was fitted with a remote control mechanism. It exploded at 0530 today as an Israeli army patrol was passing.

An Israeli military spokesman said today that Israeli warplanes will continue their flights in the Lebanese sky despite yesterday's firing of missiles at Israeli warplanes over the Al-Biqa'. The spokesman said that the Israeli army continues to expect similar operations, but will take measures to protect its pilots. The spokesman also addressed a warning to the Syrian forces.

### VOL Says Socialists Attack Satellite Station

*NC220622 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] As a result of the socialist attack with Syrian encouragement on the Al-'Urbaniyah [satellite communications] station at 1930 last night, the Beirut television service was unable to present the Lebanese-U.S. meetings in Washington. Our correspondent reports that socialist gunmen fired RPG shells at the station and threatened the employees, who were forced to leave their work place.

**One Killed, Several Wounded in Ansar Camp**
*NC211822 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Reports from southern Lebanon indicate that the Zionist occupation forces killed a detainee in Answar camp and wounded several others while suppressing demonstrations the detainees staged to protest the bad conditions inside the camp.

**Qulaylat Receives Algerian Envoy 21 July**
*NC211842 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat, leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement—Al-Murabitun, received at the movement's central headquarters today Muhammad al-'Ajrud, the charge d'affaires of the Algerian Embassy, in the presence of several emmbers of the movement's command. The charge d'affaires handed Brother Qulaylat an official invitation from the Algerian FLN to visit Algeria. Brother Qulaylat promised to respond to the invitation.

**Soviet Military Delegation Reportedly in Damascus**
*PM211555 London Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat in Arabic 21 Jul 83 p 1*

[*Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat* correspondent's report: "After Senior Soviet Official Military Visit, High-Level Soviet Delegation Visit To Mediate Between Syria and PLO"]

[Text] Amman, Tunis — A senior Soviet military official leading a large delegation has arrived in Damascus on a visit to Syria that will last several days. Meanwhile, it has been announced that a high-level Soviet delegation is due to arrive in Syria as part of the current efforts to deal with the Palestinian- Syrian dispute.

An official Palestinian source in Damascus yesterday expressed astonishment over radio and press agencies' interpretation of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's failure to visit the Soviet Union saying that this was at the request of the Soviets, who did not wish the visit to take place. The source said: "These reports and comments are baseless and all that has been said in this regard is mere illusion."

In another development Ahmad al-Yamani (Abu Mahir), member of the PFLP Political Bureau and PLO Executive Committee, issued a statement calling on Palestinian leaders to stop all propaganda campaigns and wars of words between them so as to enable the brothers in the PLO and others to continue the mediation efforts they are carrying out."

**Forces Down Israeli Aircraft in Lebanon**
*JN211743 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: At 1715 this afternoon, 21 July 1983, a hostile, pilotless reconnaissance aircraft flew over the positions of our forces in fraternal Lebanon. Our antiaircraft ground resistance fire intercepted and downed it in the area of Barr Ilyas.

**VOL: Coup Attempt Linked to 'Arafat Expulsion**
*NC211250 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] According to information from Western diplomatic sources, a coup attempt against Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad was foiled a few hours before it was scheduled to be carried out. Thirty officers from various Syrian Army units and the Republican Guard have been arrested. The information said that the attempt took place 1 day before the decision was issued to expel 'Arafat from Syria. The same sources linked the expulsion with the coup attempt.

**Palestinian Government-in-Exile Proposal Rejected**
*JN212054 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Comrade 'Isam al-Qadi, member of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and regional secretary of the party's Palestinian organization, has affirmed that those who are advocating a Palestinian government-in-exile aim principally at liquidating the Palestinian revolution and abandoning the Palestinian rifle and its bearers who reject U.S. settlement plans in the region.

During a meeting with several brother sons of the Yarmuk [refugee] camp, Comrade al-Qadi affirmed the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's concern for consolidating the national Palestinian unity within the framework of the Palestine National Charter and PNC resolutions.

Comrade al-Qadi praised the role of Syria, its leader, party, Army, and people in confronting the decisions to liquidate the Palestinian issue.

**Commentary Warns Israel Against 'Aggression'**
*JN211308 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Israel has said that the plan of its army staff command maintains that any adopted measure should keep Damascus within the range of its artillery and Syrian positions under the surveillance of its organs and radar. The Zionist command often talks about military plans, continuous coordination operations with the U.S. Administration, and about a precautionary strike for which it is preparing or getting ready to implement against Syria. Talk about aggression and its possibilities is still the supreme target of the Zionist strategy and will continue to be so as long as Israel exists to commit aggression and as long as it is backed by the imperialist West to act as a tool implementing the imperialist aspriations in the Arab region.

Syria rejects all allegations about maintaining Syria within the range of Israeli artillery. It also rejects the related Israeli-U.S. propaganda which is intended to be a means of pressure. Damascus will not be the only target of shells and it will not be the victim of the conceit and madness of Zionism and the United States. War is war and the two allies in Washington and Tel Aviv know this. The strength of Damascus will be greater than is depicted and imagined by the war generals in the United States and Israel.

By associating their plan to redeploy their forces with renewed threats, the enemy leaders are aware of the fact that Syria is capable of protecting its soil and hitting its targets, regardless of the distance between the target and the weapons pointed at it. War, if Israel wants it, will not be peace for it and destruction for the other side. If the aim behind the Israeli step in Lebanon is to prepare for what the enemy leaders called a decisive decision, Damascus knows that the Israeli decision will not bring about peace, rid Lebanon of the Zionist occupation, halt the settlement programs in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, or cancel the decision on the annexation of the Golan. Realizing all this, Syria must draw up its strategy according to its understanding of the nature of Zionism and the hostility of its racist entity, Israel. Nobody in the world should think that Israel is always capable of owning the long arm, since the one threatened by its arm realizes that its conflict with Zionism is one of two matters: ei-

ther to amputate the aggressor's arm or to sacrifice and win both dignity and history.

Talk about Israel's hostility is inseparable from the U.S. preparation for the stages and means of aggression and methods of implementation. Because all U.S. fallacies and political tricks have been exposed in terms of intention and objective, the one who is the target of the aggressors' plans must have taken into account the impact of the U.S.-Israeli alliance. Syria is the target and the Arab force hampering the U.S. and Israeli plans. This means that the one who knows his sickness must know his medicine. It also means that Syria does not rule out direct U.S. participation in any Israeli action. Syria will not be surprised to know that U.S. diplomacy has worked out many plans which complement aggression and its sides.

However, talk here remains on the results and this is something about which neither Israel and the United States can be reassured because Syria is confident in its firm stand. Meanwhile, it is reassured about its aspirations because restoration of rights is its target and just peace is its aim, as long as it will not be alone in confronting the aggressors.

**IDF Spokesman Denies Syrians Downed Plane**
*TA220514 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] The Syrian Army yesterday fired missiles at Israeli planes in Lebanese skies but the IDF spokesman has announced that all our planes returned safely to base. Syria had claimed it shot down an Israeli drone over the Lebanese Al-Biqa' region.

**Bomb Injures 11 IDF Soldiers in 'Alayh**
*TA220658 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0654 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] An IDF spokesman's announcement has just been received: The IDF spokesman announces that a bomb planted on the shoulder of the road in 'Alayh exploded this morning at nearly 0530 when an IDF patrol was passing in the area. As a result of the explosion 11 soldiers were wounded, 10 of them slightly and 1 moderately.

The IDF soldiers began combing the area.

**Peres Addresses Knesset on Debate Motion**
*TA211142 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1013 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Alignment Leader MK Shim'on Peres address to Knesset on Alignment's motion on the need to stop the Cabinet halfway along the right path — live]

[Text] [intercepted in progress] ... as a great Zionist enterprise — that is to say, an addition of 15,000 Jews to Judaea and Samaria. It adversely affected settlement in Jerusalem, the Galilee, and the Negev and economically affected the development towns and the neighborhoods.

The Zionist enterprise cannot begin from the middle — from what is already in existence — and we do not have any Zionist enterprises at present. The ports and the airports are empty of new immigrants. True, there are no slums, but there are also no immigrants. True, Jews once only had few television sets, whereas today Jews have plenty of television sets — but there is no abundance of Jews to watch them.

Members of the Knesset: The Cabinet's functioning should be judged according to the desired rather than the declared standards. The same holds true regarding the prime minister.

Mr Prime Minister: With all due respect to you, your spokesmen,and your advisers, it was not an Alignment member who said that the gloominess pervading Begin sometimes hinders his functioning. This was stated by a senior and, as usual, anonymous minister. Senior ministers are anonymous. It was not an Alignment member who proposed, with all due respect, that Yitzhaq Shamir replace you in your post. That was all homemade by you. [indistinct heckling by MK Dov Shilansky]

It may be that the entire press is lying, Mr Shilansky — I am a very generous man. I am not prepared to restrict my sources of information to what you say. I read the papers; I listen to the radio; I meet with ministers. So will you be the only one to give me information? [indistinct heckling by Minister Hayim Corfu] Mr Corfu, you are not at all the issue here. You do not get dragged after and you do not drag anybody yourself.

When we discuss the prime minister's functioning — and I will not again quote what the Kahan Commission noted — there are questions — not involving gossip but substantive issues — that must be addressed in this house. Could the prime minister really not stop, as he proposed, the Peace for Galilee campaign at the place where the campaign turned into such an expensive war — so heavy, so unnecessary even in your eyes? Is this not a problem of functioning? Is this not a problem of ministerial responsibility?

Let us take two concrete examples: Did the prime minister really have to wait 4 months to convene a meeting between the finance and health ministers and propose agreed upon arbitration which could have been implemented after the first day of the beginning of the doctors strike, thus precluding indescribable suffering from both patients and doctors? We are judging here by the record. Is the trip to the United States not a new problem? A prime minister travels to the United States as the government's representative before the administration in Washington, as the government's spokesman before the Congress, as the man who explains our policy to the American people, and as the people's envoy before U.S. Jewry.

Mr Prime Minister, has Israel nothing to say to the administration, the Congress, the Jews of the United States, the U.S. nation? Have we nothing to say? And if there is nothing to tell them, then why did you plan this trip at all? New plans were printed daily in the press. However, if you have something to say, then why did you cancel the trip 6 days before the date set for it?

Good members of the Cabinet, you did not know at all about the cancellation of the trip. You were not even consulted. Just as we members of the opposition, Cabinet members did not know until this very moment why personal motives were chosen as the sole explanation for the cancellation of the trip. I want to ask you: Was it not precisely this explanation that caused the spate of guesses, rumors,and speculations? Was it not this sudden, surprising, obscure, and unknown explanation that caused the great confusion both inside and outside Israel? How can you raise complaints about anybody else? This confusion was your own doing — or perhaps the bitter truth is that the prime minister no longer has any real tidings to bring on behalf of the government set up by Herut? The truth is that the government is busy gaining time rather than paving the way for the future. The path you declared you would take amid great fanfare has lost its outline and its horizons. This is the truth that is emerging before the people.

Knesset speaker, we have not come here to ask the government for favors. We know that the Cabinet members will stay in power, even if that power is steril [akhzav]. We have not come here to propose to the prime minister that he resign. Anyway, he has not and will not do that. We have come to this respectable podium to tell the bitter truth to the people in which we have faith, the people who have proven their ability. We have come here to say that it is the people who will judge, even if the government does

not function. The people will pass their judgment even if this takes a long time,and even if it involves suffering. The truth is bound to be exposed, and once it does there will once again be faith and action in our service, in the service of the people.

**More on Peres Remarks**

*TA212035 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Report from the Knesset by Hayim Yavin]

[Excerpt] [Yavin] Shim'on Peres wished the prime minister a happy birthday on the occasion of his 70th birthday, but made sure a distinction was drawn between personal greetings and the criticism he has to level at the Cabinet, and of the latter he had an abundance. He said that the Likud's plans in all areas have led to bitter disappointment. They were merely dreams, promises, empty words — and all of them have been left decimated and unfulfilled. I have no complaints about the people. The nation is shouldering the burden, and the Israeli democratic system has shown its worth, and despite attempts at divisiveness, there is unity.

[Begin Peres recording] This is a coalition that more than exerting influence on others is influenced by others. The results are not glorious. Mr Begin remarked some time ago that he never imagined that the war would take that long. I would like to ask Mr Begin whether he had ever thought that there would be another war at all. After all, it was he who promised: No more war. [last three words in English, following Hebrew translation] It was he who argued that the difficulties entailed by peace are far preferable to the pangs of war. Yet we have experienced the difficulties of peace, and the torments of war, and its sacrifices we have been unable to spare. According to Mr Begin, this was not an unavoidable war, but one in which there was a choice. But this is not a war after which we can expect 40 years of quiet in the land.

Knesset Members, this is not the only dream that was trampled by its own illusions. Anyone who looks at the list of pledges and commitments Mr Begin made at the 12th Herut convention could see that yesterday's fanfare and yelling has turned into today's shards and shattered reality. [end recording]

[Yavin] Proceeding to the war in Lebanon, Peres said that the redeployment — or the withdrawal — can hardly be expected to bring an end to the vulnerability of the IDF soldiers in Lebanon. Are we not getting involved even further in this, even in this redeployment, MK Peres asked the house?

[Begin Peres recording] If we redeploy and take up positions for many years — as the IDF General Staff command says — over the southern territory of Lebanon, south of the Al-'Awwali, will we then control more areas? Will we run the affairs of an additional 700,000 Arabs from Lebanon, most of whom are Muslim, who are not necessarily the righteous of the nations [allusion to the individuals who defied Nazism and rescued Jews during World War II and are called "Righteous of the Nations" when honored by the holocaust Memorial, Yad Vashem]. Are you seeking territories and more inhabitants from these territories for lack of other territories and their inhabitants?

Knesset members, there is an alternative to inflation, there is an alternative to war, but absence of decisiveness and lack of decisions have no other alternative. Yet you are offering us indecisiveness as an alternative. [end recording]

[Yavin] The opposition leader leveled harsh criticism at the Cabinet's policy in the territories, which he claims is detrimental to Jerusalem, the Negev, and the development towns. There is today hardly any immigration. There may perhaps be an abundance of television sets, but there are no great numbers of Jews to watch them.

**Knesset Considers Motion on National Unity**

*TA211158 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1110 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin supports the establishment of a national unity government, saying that it is a fine proposal,but that the initiative for this should emanate from the Alignment. In this, the prime minister answered a motion to the Knesset agenda on this issue raised by National Religious Party [NRP] MK Avraham Melamed. Our correspondent in the Knesset Sha'ul Stav reports:

[Begin recording] [Stav] Well, MK Avraham Melamed again threw into the political air the idea of establishing a national unity government. He appealed to the prime minister and said that if he, the prime minister, turns to the Alignment and proposes that positions be redistributed according to the ratio of power and in a just manner, that if the prime minister proposes that the Likud and Alignment sit together in an attempt to lessen the polarization — albeit for a short while — then there is a chance that a national unity government will be formed. Prime Minister Begin's reply was as follows:

[Begin] The idea raised by MK Melamed is certainly fine and very positive, as we know from the experience of other people as well as from our own. However, my friend MK Melamed forgot to say one thing. There have been many discussions about this issue among representatives of the various factions, and rather a long while ago the Alignment leadership made a negative decision on this proposal. As long as such a negative decision exists, can there really be hope for the desired result? If there is an appeal, then, of course, you should then try to get the negative decision rescinded, and we will then begin talks and they may be successful. However, I believe that from the parliamentary point of view — since it is impossible to strike such a motion from the agenda, nor can we transfer it to a Knesset committee since there is no committee which is authorized to discuss such a question — I propose, Mr Speaker, that a plenary debate be held on this issue.

[Stav] These are the prime minister's remarks so far. Alignment MK Hayim Bar-Lev asked that the proposal be struck off the agenda. A national unity government, he said, should be established only when the people are not faced with different alternatives. We are today proposing an alternative to the government's

path, he said, and therefore there is no ground for a debate on forming a national unity government.

With a large majority of votes — 52 coalition votes as opposed to 26 opposition votes — the Knesset adopted the prime minister's proposal. The Knesset plenum will then hold a debate on the issue of forming the national unity government. [end recording]

## Further Reaction to IDF Redeployment Decision

### David Levi Comments

*TA220731 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi says that the redeployment in Lebanon creates a better line for our soldiers and constitutes a deterrence for the Syrians. The deputy prime minister adds that if the Syrians decide to act and enter those areas evacuated by the IDF, they will shoulder responsibility for Lebanon's sovereignty. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein spoke with Minister Levi in Ramat Yishay yesterday:

[Begin recording] [Einstein] The deputy prime minister says it is desirable to coordinate the process of deployment in Lebanon with the United States, but at the same time he adds that Israel will not wait for the approval of any element with respect to any matter that is vital to its security. The deputy prime minister says that the new deployment gives our soldiers a better line and can act as a deterrence to the Syrians. He hopes that those areas that will be evacuated by the IDF will be manned by the multinational force [MNF] and Lebanese forces. If the Syrians try to act and advance into these areas, however, they will shoulder responsibility for Lebanon's sovereignty, the deputy prime minister warns.

[Levi] We will take care of our security and will also signal to the Syrians that they now shoulder responsibility. This is a partial responsibility, but it is still responsibility for Lebanon's sovereignty. If they choose to entangle themselves, Israel will have no motive to enter a confrontation [hitlaqhut] if they do not touch the points we determine are vital for our security.

[Einstein] David Levi believes that the redeployment creates a new situation in Lebanon in which Israel will not be pointed to as the element which prevents a settlement. The element which prevents Lebanon's sovereignty will shoulder the responsibility, according to the deputy prime minister. [end recording]

### IDF Source Assesses Plans

*TA211006 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 21 Jul 83 p 1*

[Report by Mikha'el Gerti and Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpt] Replying to a question by the *Ha'aretz* correspondent, a senior IDF source explained that the deployment on the Al-'Awwali River would enable the IDF to maintain an area of 45 to 50 km from the northern border "for a period of years." The area that will be retained by the IDF will be fenced off by land obstacles such as dirt roads, security fences, and mines. These means, coupled with the reduction of the area and roads patrolled by the IDF, will save about one third in manpower, and means the IDF maintains in Lebanon. The saving in manpower will particularly be noticed by reservists who will henceforth be required to serve 60 days a year rather than the 90 days many reservists served last year.

The decision on fencing off the area was coupled with a decision to leave the town of Sidon under the IDF's control, which will allow it go on being the district capital of southern Lebanon. As may be recalled, in deliberations held by the defense establishment it had been suggested that the IDF withdraw to Nahr Sayniq south of Sidon in order to abstain from ruling over a city populated by 150,000 people. These proposals, however, were not embraced by the General Staff due to the importance of the city and its port. The planned withdrawal line along the Al-'Awwali River will leave Israel in control over Jabal al-Baruk, which provides an excellent view deep into the Syrian alignment. The IDF will not change its deployment in the eastern sector, in Al-Biqa', and on the eastern slopes of Jabal al-Baruk and it may even strengthen the line of trenches built on those sites prior to the last winter season.

According to yesterday's Cabinet decision, the date of the IDF's withdrawal will be subject to the decision of the prime minister and the defense minister. Professor Arens has in the past talked about the need to fully coordinate the withdrawal in order to ensure that the areas vacated by the IDF are taken over by the Lebanese Army and the multinational force. An agreement on the evacuation still remains "an element of uncertainty" which might disrupt the timetable planned by the IDF.

### Lebanese Perspective Considered

*TA211012 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 21 Jul 83 p 1*

[Report by Tuviya Mendelsson]

[Excerpt] A senior political source yesterday said that the Cabinet's decision on the IDF's redeployment will put the stability of the Lebanese regime to the test. Other political observers yesterday expressed the fear that the decision might provide Lebanon with an excuse to declare that Israel "has violated the agreement" it signed with it. At the same time, the Lebanese might seek to open negotiations with the Syrians as if the agreement with Israel did not exist at all.

The Cabinet yesterday decided to endorse the IDF's redeployment, as suggested by the defense establishment. It also decided that the prime minister, the foreign minister, and the defense minister would decide the specifics and timetable of the redeployment. Authoritative political sources said that the decision to leave it to the prime minister and Ministers Shamir and Arens to determine the specifics and the timetable was designed to enable Israel to continue its contacts with Lebanon and the United States, in order to coordinate and arrive at a general agreement between all the parties about the redeployment.

Political sources and observers yesterday noted that the Lebanese might interpret the Israeli decision as a unilateral move tan-

tamount to the cancellation of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement. The same sources emphasized that the United States and Lebanon have not yet given their full agreement to the specifics of the new deployment, and that Israel has not yet persuaded Lebanon that the redeployment is an integral part of the agreement and does not replace or cancel it.

According to these sources, initially the United States will probably object to any Lebanese attempt to cancel the Israeli-Lebanese agreement because Washington also regards it as being very important to U.S. policy in the region. The sources added that the possibility should not be ruled out that at a later stage the United States — whose spokesmen reiterate that its main goal is to bring about the departure of all foreign forces from Lebanon — may be convinced that the only way left to it is to attain a Syrian agreement to get out of Lebanon. In this context, the sources pointed out that it was important to pay attention to the announcement attributed to the U.S. State Department spokesman to the effect that the Israeli Cabinet decision does not constitute a violation of the agreement with Lebanon because the agreement has not yet been validated.

### Shamir Discusses Redeployment, Syria, Egypt

*TA221026 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 22 Jul 83 p 24*

[Interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Dov Goldstein on 20 July; place not given]

[Excerpt] [Goldstein] Was the decision to redeploy the IDF in Lebanon, its deployment along new lines, made in coordination with the United States and Lebanon or was it a unilateral act by the Israeli Government, an act in Israel's interests only?

[Shamir] The decision undoubtedly is that of the Israeli Government and is in Israel's interests. However, we have grounds to assume that the U.S. and Lebanese Governments will cooperate on the basis of understanding and will recognize that by cooperating with Israel it will be possible to achieve the objectives common to the three countries — Israel, the United States, and Lebanon.

The redeployment plan of the IDF in Lebanon was presented to the Americans by Israeli envoys before the Cabinet decided this last Wednesday to implement it. The Americans did not oppose the plan and its implementation.

The Lebanese expressed reservations about it, but they too are not opposed to the plan. They cannot oppose a plan that stipulates the evacuation of Lebanese territory. They would have naturally preferred a complete evacuation of all of Lebanon but as this is impossible still, what we decided is the only alternative.

[Goldstein] Does the government's decision to redeploy mean a sort of partitioning of Lebanon into Israeli and Syrian areas of influence and control?

[Shamir] Absolutely not! We have no desire to partition Lebanon and repeatedly declare, repeatedly explain that we have no interest or desire to control or hold on to any part of Lebanese territory, not the smallest Lebanese area. However Syria wants to control all of Lebanon and will not settle for the control it now has over a large part of this territory. One should remember that the IDF's redeployment is a move in the direction of implementing the agreement between us and Lebanon.

[Goldstein] In other words, at the same time the IDF is deploying along the new lines, Israel will conduct talks with the Lebanese over the implementation of the arrangements in southern Lebanon?

[Shamir] Everything decided and written down in the agreement with Lebanon is valid and is not rescinded due to the redeployment. On the contrary: This is a move toward implementing this agreement. We will have to discuss with the Lebanese Government the moves that should be made to implement the clauses of the agreement that are acceptable to both governments. In this framework, we will also do our best to ensure that those regions with an Israeli military presence, until the evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon, will be subject to the civilian control of the Lebanese Government.

[Goldstein] Which forces will occupy the territory evacuated by the IDF during its redeployment?

[Shamir] The Lebanese Army first and foremost. And to the extent that Lebanon wants this, it will be aided by the multinational force [MNF]. The responsibility for the evacuated area is shouldered by Lebanon and it must, if it so wants, convince the countries participating in the MNF to aid it in controlling and occupying the areas we will evacuate.

[Goldstein] If Syria is unwilling to withdraw its forces from Lebanon despite all attempts, efforts, and expectations, will this mean that the IDF will remain for an indefinite period of time along the new deployment line?

[Shamir] It is difficult to state today how this will develop in the long run. However, we assume that if there is full cooperation between us, the United States and Lebanon in implementing the redeployment, Syria will ultimately have to change its stance and withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

[Goldstein] These assumptions, in addition to the statement that Syria would not want the IDF located 23 km from Damascus, have already proven false in the past, and Syria has not changed its position. Let me then ask you again: If Syria does not agree to pull its forces out, will the IDF be stationed along the new line for an unlimited period of time?

[Shamir] We will from time to time discuss the situation according to the developments and possibilities and with an eye to the objectives common to us, the United States, and Lebanon: the guaranteeing of complete Lebanese sovereignty over all of Lebanon, the evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon, and of course, the most important issue from our point of view, guaranteeing the security of northern Israel. As long as the Syrians and the PLO do not evacuate Lebanon, the IDF will remain on those lines we will decide on, without any time limits.

[Goldstein] What can we conclude from the new decision of the Egyptian Government that the Egyptian ambassador will not

return to Israel as long as Israel does not evacuate Lebanon?

[Shamir] The decision, basically speaking, is not new. This is a clear and open refusal by Egypt to keep its promises and commitments according to the peace agreement, and this should be viewed as an actual violation of Egypt's undertaking according to the peace treaty.

[Goldstein] Is there also an operational lesson to be drawn by Israel from this violation?

[Shamir] At the moment there is no new lesson, no lesson that has not been known before. It is clear that the road to maintaining peaceful relations with Egypt is neither smooth nor simple. From the very start, relations have been characterized by ups and downs. Despite this we should persist on our road.

[Goldstein] There were contradictory assessments as well as different descriptions of the basic facts involved in the message which Mr Humphrey brought to the prime minister from King Husayn. Can you please tell us what the message was exactly? What did the king want to convey to the prime minister and what did the Israeli Government answer?

[Shamir] It seems to me that the facts are clear, and there may be argument only about the interpretations or implications. Humphrey came to the prime minister and told him he had heard from King Husayn that in view of the PLO's critical condition it should be assumed that the king would be freer in the near future to make moves in preparation for negotiations with Israel. That was Mr Humphrey's personal impression, but anyone who wants to view this too as a certain signal by Husayn and a manifestation for changes taking place in the region as a result of the Peace for Galilee campaign can take this view also.

[Goldstein] Do you take this view?

[Shamir] It is possible to view this as such.

[Goldstein] Does such a signal call for acceptance [he'anut] by the Israeli Government or for transmitting a message to Husayn that his signal was received?

[Shamir] We deal with all these questions daily, and alertly follow every development in any of the region's countries. You may be sure beyond the shadow of a doubt — with absolute certainty — that we will not miss any opportunity to take advantage of every possibility, every signal, or hint to draw nearer to peace.

[Goldstein] What about the specific issue of Husayn and his message?

[Shamir] I cannot add anything now, unless we want to do away with every chance and possibility in advance.

[Goldstein] Since you are so open, you will no doubt be able to tell me about your secret meeting last week with a well-known African leader...

[Shamir] You surely know that I do not talk about secret meetings, but...

[Goldstein, interrupting] You do not even talk about open meetings.

[Shamir] Well, in any event it is good for you and the readers to know that there is now a great momentum in the Third World, the African — and not only African — world in the direction of renewing and expanding diplomatic relations with Israel. We have not yet reached the point of establishing formal ties yet, but the network of ties is expanding and we are moving closer to a very serious breakthrough with a series of countries, and not only in Africa. This reflects the great improvement in Israel's political situation everywhere around the world.

[Goldstein] As you repeat "not only in Africa," I must ask whether there is also some development with the Soviet Union and other Communist countries? I would not like to feel later that you were prepared to tell but I failed to ask...

[Shamir] No. To my great regret I cannot herald any progress in this part of the spectrum. I hope we will get to this too.

[Goldstein] In view of your secret meeting last week, are you more confident that we are facing a serious breakthrough in Africa and other continents?

[Shamir] Yes! A series of secret talks is now under way with leading figures and public figures in the Third World, and again, not only in Africa.

[Goldstein] Where in addition to Africa?

[Shamir] I cannot disclose where at this point. The objective is to renew the diplomatic relations severed with a series of countries and we are continually getting closer to this objective.

[Goldstein] Now that Mr Begin's trip to Washington has been postponed, will you or the defense minister or both of you leave for the United States for talks with administration leaders?

[Shamir] At the moment (Wednesday evening) there is no such detailed plan, but it is very probable that ministerial-level contacts with the United States will be necessary now. I am going to be in the United States this September on the occasion of the UN General Assembly session anyway, and at that time I will surely go to Washington as well.

### Rejects German-Arab Deals

*TA211001 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0950 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] The State of Israel and the Jewish people will not accept arms deals between Germany and Arab countries. This was stated less than an hour ago in the Knesset plenum by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. It is inconceivable, the foreign minister added, that Israel will accept this, even if compensation is promised it. There is no compensation, nor can there be compensation for such a thing.

His remarks were reported by our correspondent Sha'ul Stav.

### IRC Official Discusses Visits to POW's

*TA211855 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] The International Red Cross says it visits two Israeli prisoners of war held by Syria regularly. Reporter Sari Robert spoke with Red Cross official (Georges Cours) in Geneva on the frequency of Red Cross visits to Israeli soldiers captured during the war in Lebanon:

[Begin recording] [(Cours)] Indeed, our delegates in Damascus now have reached a fairly regular rhythm of visits that is about every 3 weeks.

[Robert] What about the six prisoners held by the PLO?

[(Cours)] We could meet with six prisoners in Fatah hands, regular visits, until the 15th of March this year, but unfortunately then there was a 4-month interruption and we pleaded demands and insisting and achieved a success, which means that finally we could resume these visits on the 15th of July.

[Robert] And do you think that from now on there will be more regular visits or will there be again such a long time elapsing between this one and the next?

[(Cours)] We certainly hope not. That is, that these visits will again be regular and steady, and we will, if necessary, insist on that to obtain it.

[Robert] What about the two prisoners in the hands of the group of Ahmad Jibril?

[(Cours)] The situation here is a bit different; that is, we could visit them for the first time on the 3d of May only, and this visit was the first and, unfortunately, the last one as well. But we keep insisting, we keep demanding until we shall obtain to renew these visits. [end recording]

### Kidnapped Druze, Christians Exchanged in 'Alayh

*TA210631 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] There has been an exchange of kidnapped Druze and Christians in the Lebanese town of 'Alayh in the Ash-Shuf area. The Christians released nine Druze in return for four Christians held by Junblatt's Druze forces for 6 months. The kidnappers reportedly severely beat their hostages shortly before their release. An Israeli officer in 'Alayh estimates that during the past year the Druze and Christians murdered 400 hostages. The IDF has organized the exchange of 130 hostages between the two communities.

### Sharon on Shelling, Possible Resignation

*TA210804 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon believes that yesterday's shelling of western Galilee should have been prevented. He was speaking at the Herut branch in Karmi'el. Minister Sharon repeated his claim that Israel was subject to a dictatorship by the media and said that they were playing down the crisis in the PLO with the intention of belittling the war's achievements.

He denied that he intends to resign from the Cabinet, saying that he will participate in the discussions by the ministerial committee dealing with the deployment in Lebanon.

### Envoy Meets With Spanish King in Madrid

*TA201456 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 20 Jul 83 p 6*

[Report from Barcelona by (Henryk Tzimmerman)]

[Text] The Israeli ambassador attached to the World Tourism Organization in Madrid, Shmu'el Hadas, was received last Thursday, 14 July, by the king of Spain, Juan Carlos, but this information was published only yesterday in the Spanish press. This was the first meeting for a long time between an official representative of Israel and the king.

The paper *Diario 16* described the meeting as "most significant," as a result of it having been held at a time when the "Felipe Gonzalez government is changing its attitude toward Israel, and the possibility is being raised that diplomatic relations will be established between the two countries." The paper thinks that there has been a certain change in Spain's attitude toward the Palestinian problem, and that the Spanish Administration is moderating its position on Israel.

*La Vanguardia* writes that "the meeting should not be regarded as a genuine rapprochement toward Israel, since the king is above the government," but this paper, too, describes the meeting as carrying great weight. The paper also recalls that over the last few months many Spanish statesmen have visited Israel, including the president of the Spanish Senate.

Ambassador Hadas refused to comment on the content of the talk he held with the king.

The Spanish press also reports cooperation on the issue of security and the war against terrorism between the police forces of Israel and Spain. The paper *ABC* has reported that heads of the security establishment in Spain visited Israel and discussed cooperation on the issues of training and antiterrorist techniques. The Spanish are interested in closing the border with France against the passage of Basque terrorists.

While visiting the United States, Spanish Prime Minister Gonzales met with Jewish leaders and discussed Madrid-Jerusalem relations with them. The paper *Tiempo* relates that Gonzales is preparing the ground for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that he is taking these steps with great secrecy in order to prevent pressure from Arab and other elements. "Something is cooking between Spain and Israel, and any moment there may be a surprise," *La Vanguardia* writes.

## LIBYA

### Al-Qadhdhafi Discusses Chad, Arab Issues

*PM211545 Paris Le Monde in French 21 Jul 83 pp 1, 3*

[Interview with Libyan head of state Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by Eric Rouleau in Tripoli — date not given]

[Text] Tripoli — "I have invited President Mitterrand to come to Libya and I am prepared to visit France not only to eliminate the misunderstandings and problems which have clouded our bilateral relations but also to develop and extend them in all spheres; we are awaiting the Paris reply to our proposal..."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, conciliatory or intransigent, ironical or falsely naive in turn, expressed himself with olympian calm. Faithful to his bedouin tastes, he receives his visitors in a huge tent erected on...the lawn which surrounds the presidential palace. Dressed in a well-cut uniform, his curly hair cut short, his relaxed and at times shining face contrasted with the cutting remarks he made about the French Government.

Question: What proposal would you make to President Mitterrand to enable France to play a positive and effective role in solving the Chadian conflict?

"Absolutely nothing on this subject," the leader of the Libyan Jamahiriyah ("state of the masses") said in an icy tone. "I do not think that France has any role in Chad or elsewhere on the same continent. Africa is for the Africans, just as Europe is for the Europeans. The anachronistic colonial concepts which inspire your government are hateful to our peoples and will eventually destroy French interests in the Third World. We agree that France should develop relations of friendship and cooperation with all states. But we will never agree to it acting as guardian and interfering in Chad's internal affairs, especially by supplying military support to one of the two parties to the conflict."

Question: You are doing that by arming and equipping the other side....

Answer: That is untrue!

In response to our more than skeptical expression, Col al-Qadhdhafi abandoned his tone of denial and changed his tactics: "Well, suppose I supply arms to the National Unity Transition Government [GUNT] of which Mr Goukouni Oueddei is president. In so doing I have served the cause of Chad's legitimate government — a coalition of 11 political, ethnic, tribal and religious groups which cover virtually the whole territory, the Muslim north and the Christian south, the west as well as the east. The GUNT was formed democratically under OAU auspices following a successful national reconciliation, and it was recognized by the whole world community, including France. It is established on national territory and its army controls half of the country. The latter is fighting Hissein Habre, a criminal officer who was formerly defense minister in that same government, and who occupied Ndjamena, the capital, by force of arms. And it is this usurper which France is supporting while the world press is storming against us Africans, neighbors and brothers of the Chadians, because we had the audacity to proclaim that Goukouni Oueddei is still Chad's legitimate president. It is France which is fanning the flames of civil war, which is hindering the restoration of peace and the country's unity. That is the crime!"

After the feigned or real indignation came an analysis of the French Government's "erring ways." According to Mr al-Qadhdhafi, the cooperation agreement concluded between Paris and Ndjamena in 1976 would only be applicable if Chad suffered external aggression, and it is therefore Mr Goukouni Oueddei and not Mr Habre who ought to have benefited from French weapons. President Mitterrand and especially the African heads of state who are urging him to intervene further in Chad are creating a "dangerous precedent by choosing to support rebels against the legitimate government." "Indeed," the "revolution guide" added, "if one of those heads of state were to be removed even 1 km from his capital by factionists, the French Governmen' ought logically to support the latter."

Col al-Qadhdhafi said he is convinced that the GUNT will be established in Ndjamena again sooner or later, and he regards the latest setbacks suffered as unimportant.

"It is the GUNT's political influence that will ensure it victory in the final analysis," he stated, before exclaiming: "What would Paris do then? Would it refuse to negotiate with Goukouni and thus cut itself off from Chad? Or would it recognize his legitimacy once again and thus finally lose face and all credibility? We will witness a terrible farce! And to think that Goukouni was regarded as a friend of France, which had demanded and secured the departure of Libyan troops from Chad!"

"Hissein Habre, American Puppet"

In this connection Col al-Qadhdhafi was anxious to make a "revelation." According to him, former U.S. Secretary of State Haig woke up French External Relations Minister Cheysson at dawn one day in fall 1981 and told him that Libya was preparing to overthrow Mr Goukouni Oueddei's government. Informed in turn by Paris, the latter asked Col al-Qadhdhafi to withdraw from Chadian territory immediately. "Since then he has bitterly regretted that decision," our interlocutor concluded, "because it was the withdrawal of our Army which made possible Hissein Habre's offensive and victory."

"France is in very bad company in Chad," the Libyan president continued. "It is working with the United States to turn a purely internal conflict into a confrontation between imperialism and a people who aspire to freedom. It is combining its efforts with Egypt, Sudan, and Zaire, which are U.S. satellites, to keep Hissein Habre, that American puppet, in power. Moreover the latter has promised Washington that he will eventually favor the installation of U.S. bases in Chad."

Col al-Qadhdhafi was just as categorical when he maintained that Sudan and Zaire have sent forces to help the Ndjamena government, on U.S. orders and with France's agreement." He added, disdainfully: "This Mobuti, no this Mobuta — or is he called Mobutu? — is a knave and a coward; he would never have

dared send Zairian Army units without Washington's and Tel Aviv's blessing. His forces are known to be trained, armed, and led by Israelis."

"Libya, Guarantor of Arab-Soviet Friendship"

"Nonetheless," our interlocutor stressed, "we want a peaceful solution and negotiations between the warring sides without foreign interference, as the OAU bureau recommended in the resolution it adopted in Addis Ababa on 16 July. We invited Goukouni and Habre to open dialogue, but the latter categorically rejected our proposal. Too bad! The resistance will continue until U.S. imperialism and its agents are defeated."

Question: You constantly condemn the United States while developing your relations with the Soviet Union, whose hegemonist designs you formerly constantly condemned. You even criticized Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, who was nonetheless your mentor, of establishing what you regarded as excessively close relations with the Kremlin, whereas now there is talk of an alliance between Tripoli and Moscow. How do you explain this change?

Answer: Our relations with the Soviet Union are being consolidated as the imperialists' challenges increase and, if the circumstances require it, I will have no hesitation in concluding a treaty of friendship with Moscow. On the other hand, we would rise up against the USSR if it were to behave like the United States. It is true that I criticized the Arabs who linked their fate with that of the Soviet Union, but I admit that the criticisms I made then were not based on practical personal experience. Since the death of 'Abd an-Nasir, whose spiritual heirs we are, and since As-Sadat's betrayal, Libya has tried to be the guarantor of Arab-Soviet friendship in all spheres: political, military, ideological....

The Visit to the Three Kings

Question: Are there not major differences between Marxism and the doctrine of the Green Book which you wrote?

Answer: Of course, there are great differences between Marxist society and our state of the masses (the Jamahiriyah). But they are two parallel paths which both lead to progress. The same is not true of capitalism, which is in constant conflict with Marxism.

Question: Another about-face on your part did not fail to cause surprise. You recently visited King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, King Husayn of Jordan, and King Hassan II of Morocco, although you have frequently described them as reactionaries and imperialism's accomplices. Hove you also changed your opinion of them?

Answer: These visits bear witness to the Arab nation's unity. Whether they are rightwing or leftwing the Arabs have the right to quarrel and be reconciled. It is a family affair.

Question: Was your meeting with Hassan II fruitful?

Answer: Yes, we agreed on the principle of a referendum in the Western Sahara.

Question: Have you stopped supplying material aid to the Polisario since then?

Answer: We have supported this movement since the Spanish occupation. Now it is a matter of self-determination and negotiation. Peace must now be given a chance.

Question: Are your relations with Algeria good too?

Answer: Excellent.

Question: Despite the fact that French aircraft carrying weapons to Hissein Habre have flown over Algerian territory?

Answer: I do not see the connection. That is a matter that concerns Algeria and Chad exclusively.

Question: What are the reasons for your enmity toward the Fatah leadership and in fact toward Yasir 'Arafat?

Answer: You are mistaken: Yasir 'Arafat is someone I like andconsider a personal friend, as well as Abu Jihad and his other comrades. But those who sparked off a rising within Fatah are real revolutionaries, leftwingers with whom we naturally commune.

Question: Who are you arming in their fighting against the Fatah leadership?

Answer: No, they do not need weapons. We are continuing to supply assistance to Fatah, as in the past. But it happens that the revolutionaries now control that Palestinian organization's apparatus. So they are the recipients of it.

Question: Are you continuing to support the Islamic and progressive groups in Lebanon?

Answer: More than ever. We will supply them with unlimited means in all fields to intensify their resistance to the Israeli occupation and to the shameful agreement which Tel Aviv has imposed on the Beirut government. In a few minutes I will be receiving Walid Junblatt, who is at the head of the Lebanese National Movement, in order to examine precisely this issue.

Question: Do you still maintian good relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran?

Answer: I support the Iranian revolution. And it is for this reason that I have written to Khomeyni to ask him not to strike the Tudeh communists, who form part of the revolutionary forces. The imam has replied to me in order to explain his viewpoint.

Col al-Qadhdhafi declined to say more about it. Relations between Libya and France are evidently closer to his heart. Returning to the charge, he stated: "We are prepared to develop and strengthen our relations with the French people and their government. To achieve that, exchanges of visits on a high level would be valuable. Unfortunately, your leaders temporize and hesitate. I know — because former Chancellor Kreisky told me so — that the United States has forbidden all European

countries to receive me. It would be a pity for the French Government to give in to blackmail..."

**Foreign Liaison Bureau Rejects Chadian Statement**
*LD211828 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Jul (JANA) — A source at the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau commented recently on the statement made by the information minister of the rebel Habre by saying:

The statement made by the information minister of rebel Habre to France-Inter Radio recently to the effect that if they had the resources they would go to Aozou region clearly explains the aggressive plan that the rebel Habre and his clique are executing at the orders of his masters the imperialists, reactionaries and Zionists. This is a new chain in a series of imperialist-reactionary threats and provocations to which the Libyan Arab people have been subjected for some time, the details of which we have explained in previous statements.

Moreover, the content of the statement is a repetition of the false and groundless claims that the rebel Habre and his clients reiterate whenever national resistance to his unlawful regime — which is rejected by the Chadian people — is intensified. These claims are aimed at threatening the Jamahiriyah's security and the safety of its national territorial integrity. The Jamahiriyah categorically rejects them because Aozou region is an indivisible part of Libya and is not subject to bargaining.

Rebel Habre began to implement the plan by bringing foreign forces into Chad, such as the imperialist United States, France, and Zaire. He has been supplied with arms, military equipment, and supplies. Alien foreign forces have indeed arrived in Chad together with military advisers and experts, who are actually participating in vainly shedding the blood of the Chadian people in an attempt to maintain the regime of the agent Habre and allowing him to continue to subjugate the will of the Chadian people. This extensive foreign participation in the Chadian conflict falls within the framework of threatening the security and safety of the Jamahiriyah and its territorial integrity.

Placing these facts before the world and African public opinion and explaining the extent of the gravity of the deliberate escalation along its southern borders resulting from the groundless and false claims uttered by the rebel Habre at the orders of his masters, and the extensive foreign intervention in Chad, the Jamahiriyah warns of the consequences arising from this imperialist-reactionary aggressive plan, which is aimed simultaneously against both the Libyan and Chadian people, and which constitutes a great threat to its security and stability.

It asserts that it will not stand by with folded arms toward what is being carried out and reserves its right to take every measure enabling it to foil this plan to preserve its security, safety and national territorial integrity.

**Israelis Reportedly Fighting With Habre Forces**
*LD211832 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text](Kossere), Cameroon, 21 Jul (JANA) — Military observers in (Kossere), Cameroon, have stated that Israeli soldiers are in fact among the Zairian invading force which is fighting alongside the rebelling forces in Ndjamena.

These observers point out that the white mercenaries which the pressmen have seen are mostly Israelis and the rest are mercenaries sent by France. The statements made by the so-called minister of information of Ndjamena's clique about the presence of white mercenaries fighting alongside Habre's forces are contradictory. Two days ago, he claimed that Ndjamena was free, that these were friends and not mercenaries and that Ndjamena acts with total freedom in bringing in those soldiers. The same minister came back yesterday to play down the importance of what the papers and the news agencies have reported about the presence of white mercenaries and Israeli soldiers. However he tacitly admitted the presence of foreign elements fighting at the side of Habre's forces. He said that the presence of these elements is linked with what he calls the Chadian existence.

In occupied Palestine the radio of the Zionist enemy has turned its great attention to the developments in Chad and is giving prominence in its news bulletins to coverage of the military activity of the Zairian forces which have Israeli soldiers among them.

**JANA: Arab People's Congress Statement on Chad**
*LD221121 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Jul (JANA) — The permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress, which opened the meetings of its third regular session for 1983 in Tripoli yesterday, has issued a statement condemning the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary military interventions in Chad. Here is the text of the statement:

Within the framework of the imperialist-Zionist plan to dominate the Arab region and Africa, the United States — with French participation and the use of Israel and Zaire — has begun its direct military intervention in Chad and in helping and inciting the agent forces of Hissein Habre with the aim of striking at the lawful nationalist government in Chad, around which the nationalist forces of Chad have rallied.

In order to ensure the imperialist domination of this African region and the neighboring states, particularly Sudan and Egypt and consequently creating a gap to strike at the liberating 1 September Revolution in the Jamahiriyah — it being the main base of confronting the imperialist hegemony plans in Africa. [sentence as received]

The permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress which is meeting in Tripoli 20-22 July 1983, declares its condemnation of this grave imperialist interference in the affairs of Chad and

appeals to Arab and world public opinion to condemn this intervention, to expose its aims, to work for halting it and for rendering immediate support to the legitimate nationalist government led by Goukouni Oueddei, and to work for the implementation of the OAU resolutions in this connection. The permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress sees in this intervention the completion of the imperialist-Zionist plan aimed at striking at the goals of the Arab people and the African forces in achieving their freedoms, independence and progress, and warns about the continuation of this intervention and its threat to the security and peace of this important part of the world.

### Planned RDF Maneuvers Called 'Provocative'

*LD201956 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Jul 83*

[Text] The American Rapid Deployment Force has started to arrive at the airbase, located west of Cairo, to participate in provocative, aggressive maneuvers on Egyptian territory. The maneuvers will begin 10 August and last for a full month. Officials in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Syria, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Democratic Yemen have condemned the maneuvers which the American forces intend to carry out on the territories of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and the Sultanate of Oman next August.

They emphasized in a joint message, which they sent to the chairman of the UN Security Council, that these aggressive maneuvers will constitute a dangerous threat to the security and independence of the peoples of the region, and are a serious violation of the UN Charter and of the principles of international law. They pointed out that the formation of the so-called Rapid Deployment Forces is a part of the aggressive policy of the U.S. Administration which is based on intervention in the affairs of other countries.

They also stressed that the principal aim of these terrorizing maneuvers is to spread U.S. political and economic control and to conspire against the countries whose policies the American adminstration does not like and which work to confront the American schemes.

## MAURITANIA

### Al-Qadhdhafi Expected To Visit 22 July

*AB220900 Paris AFP in French 0733 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] Nouakchott, 21 Jul (AFP) — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, is expected in Nouakchott on Friday for a working visit to Mauritania, a communique issued Thursday night by the Presidency of the Military Committee of National Salvation announced.

The communique does not specify the duration of the Libyan leader's visit or the composition of the delegation accompanying him. The last time Col al-Qadhdhafi visited Mauritania was in April 1981.

## SUDAN

### Japan's Deputy Foreign Minister Pays Visit

**Arrives 20 July**

*JN211140 Khartoum SUNA in English 1000 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Khartoum, July 21, (SUNA) — Japan's Deputy Foreign Minister Yozo Ishikawa arrived here 9:30 last night on a two-day visit to Sudan. The Japanese deputy foreign minister will meet Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak and Finance and Economic Planning Minister Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur.

Speaking to SUNA, Yozo Ishikawa said his visit to Sudan was in the context of bilateral relations as well as being part of a tour of some African countries. He praised Sudan-Japan relations which, he said, witnessed tangible progress during the recent years.

Mr Yozo Ishikawa was welcomed at Khartoum Airport by the Foreign Minister Under Secretary Hashim 'Utman, the Japanese ambassador to Khartoum and the staff of the Embassy of Japan.

**Received by Numayri**

*JN211558 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Jul (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received here today Japan's Deputy Foreign Minister Yozo Ishikawa and his accompanying delegation, in the presence of Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak and the Japanese ambassador in Khartoum. Following the meeting, Mubarak said that the Japanese deputy foreign minister has praised Sudan's foreign policy and its policy in Africa, including its call to solve the African problems peacefully in order to enable Africa to intensify its efforts for development. Mubarak added that the Japanese deputy foreign minister has also praised the Japanese-Sudanese relations, stressing the need to promote these relations [words indistinct].

The Japanese delegation arrived in Khartoum last night and will leave next Saturday for Kenya.

## TUNISIA

### Algiers: Foreign Minister Meets With Ibrahimi

*LD212125 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Excerpts] The first morning of the official visit to Tunis by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, foreign affairs minister and member of the Political Bureau, was charecterized by the talks he held withhis Tunisian counterpart Beji Caid es-Sebsi, in the presence of the two countries' delegations.

The talks lasted 3 hours and touched upon the development of bilateral cooperation in various fields and questions of mutual interest. The talks were held at the Tunisian Foreign Ministry

under the chairmanship of both ministers.

A working meeting was also held at the Tunisian Foreign Ministry to evaluate Algerian-Tunisian cooperation and the steps achieved since the meeting of the higher joint committee on 23 and 24 last April in the Algerian capital.

The secretary general of the Tunisian Ministry of the Interior, Noureddine (Furati), also took part in this meeting as well as a number of his senior assistants.

## CHAD

### Murdered Government Troops Found Near Abeche

*AB211250 Paris AFP in French 1207 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Ndjamena, 21 July (AFP) — An official source in Ndjamena has affirmed that a charnel house containing the bodies of 30 officers and noncommissioned officers of President Hissein Habre's Chadian National Armed Forces (FANT) was discovered on Wednesday near Abeche, in the eastern part of Chad, which has been recaptured by the FANT.

Addressing journalists, the Chadian minister of information, Soumaila Mahamat, accused the Libyans supporting the troops of former President Goukouni Oueddei of having killed these government troops in "cold blood" He noted that Lieutenant Bira and Second Lieutenants Nguetigongar and Daigalao were among those found.

"We have many reports confirming that the Libyans took an active part in these (?massacres)," continued the Chadian minister, who said that "this demonstrates the barbarity and inhumanity of Libyan methods, and shows that they have no respect for the laws of war."

According to Mr Mahamat, these massacres are believed to have been perpetrated by the "rebel" troops during their retreat from Abeche on 12 July while the FANT were regaining control of this strategic locality in the eastern part of Chad. At that time, it was announced in Ndjamena that seven FANT soldiers had been executed by the "rebels." [Words indistinct] weeks," the Libyans were said to have decided not to spare the lives of captured government soldiers.

### Rebels Claim French Soldiers Fighting

*OW220305 Hong Kong AFP in English 0226 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] Paris, July 22 (AFP) — The forces of ex-President Goukouni Oueddei in Chad's civil war are no longer fighting troops of President Hissein Habre but imperialist aggression by the intervention of France, the United States, Zaire, Egypt, Sudan and Israel, Mr Goukouni's information minister, Mahamat Nour, charged here Thursday. Mr Habre's army had been completely defeated and no longer existed, he claimed.

(Latest reports from Chad suggest that Mr Habre's forces, with the help of French weaponry and equipment and buoyed by a promise of U.S. material support, are driving the Libyan-backed Goukouni rebels back into their northern strongholds.

(The rebel radio, broadcasting from the northern town of Bardai, was being heavily jammed Thursday night, making it inaudible for the first time).

Mr Nour, passing through the French capital, told reporters that France had sent mercenaries to Chad as well as regular soldiers. About 50 officers had been sent to Ndjamena last month to do intelligence, training and coordination work. All this had internationalised the conflict, he said.

The minister insisted that the Goukouni forces' recent departure from the eastern town of Abeche had been a tactical retreat and not the military defeat claimed by Mr Habre. We control the situation, he said, adding that the Goukouni forces held the towns of Biltine, Oum Chalouba and Koro Toro, between Abeche and the northern capital of Faya-Largeau, which Mr Habre says he is preparing to recapture from the rebels.

Mr Nour warned that the day we are seriously threatened, we will turn to our friends, including Libya, who will respond at once to our appeal.

### GUNT Council of Ministers Communique Reported

*AB212100 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Communique issued by the Council of Ministers after its meeting in Bardai on 20 July 1983 — read by Secretary of State for Information (name indistinct)]

[Text] The Council of Ministers held an ordinary session in Bardai on Wednesday, 20 July 1983, under the chairmanship of Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei. The council heard many reports, including one presented by the head of state in which he took stock of the situation in the country [words indistinct].

The minister of national defense briefed the council on developments in the military situation following the recent strategic withdrawal of our troops from Abeche and (?Oum Chalouba).

The minister of public health and social welfare reported on the activities of his ministry and informed the council that a mission representing the International Committee of the Red Cross had arrived in Faya [words indistinct].

The minister of public works briefed the council on the progress of street repairs and the electrification of the city of Faya-Largeau.

The minister of national education explained a project to the council which is designed to make (?school facilities) available for the school year 1983-84.

Issued in Bardai on 20 July 1983.

## ZAIRE

### Correction to Tindemans Discusses Chad, Exiles

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Belgium's Tindemans Discusses Exiles, Chad," published in the 21 July Middle East and Africa *Daily Report* on pages S 4 and S 5.

Page S 5, paragraph five, lines one through three:

[Magungu] Mr Minister, here is another question concerning Africa: The Chadian problem is already dividing the world as far as principles are concerned, and this is likely to extend to the strategic field. (correcting translation)

## GHANA

### Murder, Conspiracy Trial Begins in Accra

*AB211428 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 20 Jul 83*

[Text] The trial of five persons by the public tribunal in connection with the murder of the three high court judges and a retired Army officer on 30 June last year began in Accra today. The five are: Amartey Kwei, who is charged with conspiracy to commit murder; Lance Corporal Amedeka, Lance Corporal Senya, Michael Dzandu, and Ivan Tekpor, who face two counts — conspiracy to commit murder and murder.

At the brief sitting today, the chairman of the Board of Public Tribunals, George Ajekun, said the trial was being adjourned until next week Wednesday to enable the accused persons to arrange for counsel. The second accused, Lance Cpl Amedeka, who was among the servicemen who broke jail on 19 June, was not present and the tribunal has given him 48 hours within which he should appear before it to answer the charges preferred against him. Mr Ajekun said after the 48-hour deadline, the tribunal will go ahead with the trial whether Amedeka shows up or not.

The state is being represented by the attorney general and secretary for justice, G.E.K. Aikins; the acting director of public prosecutions, Mrs Joyce Banfoh; and a principal state attorney, Sammy Bado. The trial follows a report of the Special Investigations Board which inquired into the murder.

### GRAPHIC Claims U.S. Aid to Chad Undermines OAU

*AB210735 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The *People's Daily Graphic* again looks at the tragedy of Chad in the light of President Reagan's promise of $10 million worth of arms to the Habre faction. The paper says what President Reagan's action will do is very clear: It will escalate the level of violence and thus deepen the misery in Chad. Another thing that Mr Reagan's $10 million can achieve is the undermining of the authority and prestige of the OAU in view of the organization's call for cease-fire followed by talks and reconciliation.

The *Graphic* says what, perhaps, Mr Reagan ought to have done if he loves Chad and wanted peace for his people was to have thrown the weight of the United States behind the OAU's efforts at mediation and reconciliation. But, as it puts it, we would be dreamers if we thought such a thing could happen. The *Graphic* concludes that because of its long period of colonialism that has left some ugly scars, Africa is very volatile and cannot long sustain foreign intervention without major negative effects. For this reason, the people of Chad and the OAU should be encouraged to seek reconciliation.

## GUINEA

### Toure's Talks With Zhivkov in Varna Reported

*AB211733 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] President Ahmed Sekou Toure, supreme leader of the revolution and secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea, is continuing the visit he began on Monday to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. He held another round of talks on Wednesday, 20 July, with with Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria.

During talks in Varna, it was stressed that the paramount task of all peoples is to fight the arms race as a means of averting the threat of nuclear war. Only in this way may peace, the fundamental precondition for general social progress, be ensured. The two parties also discussed economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Guinea and Bulgaria, and noted that there are favorable conditions for its development based on the principle of mutual benefit.

The two parties also expressed concern over the deterioration of the international situation, which they attributed to imperialist forces that are carrying out dangerous policies aimed at creating conflict and ensuring military supremacy.

These talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, expressed the mutual desire of the Bulgarian and Guinea peoples to develop friendly, cooperative ties.

The next stage on the tour of the supreme leader of the revolution tour will be Tunisia, where our leader will hold talks with President Habib Bourguiba.

#### Bulgarian Media Coverage

For Bulgarian media coverage of the visit to Bulgaria by President Ahmed Sekou Toure, see the Bulgaria section of the 19 and 21 July Eastern Europe *Daily Report*.

## NIGERIA

### Shagari Delivers Campaign Speech in Aba

*AB211335 Lagos NAN in English 1310 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Aba (Imo) July 21 (NAN) — President Shehu Shagari said yesterday in Aba, Imo, that his administration would assist any group of enterprising Nigerians wishing to set up small-scale industries, if he was re-elected.

Addressing thousands of people during a campaign rally, the president said that he would do everything possible to assist Aba people in particular because of their "enterprising nature." He

said that his administration would also establish large-scale industries in Imo and implement free education at all levels, if re-elected.

President Shagari, who is also the NPN [National Party of Nigeria] presidential candidate, said that in addition to the party's programmes for providing food and shelter, it would establish several steel and petro-chemical industries.

He appealed to the people to vote massively for the NPN because it had fulfilled its promises, adding that the NPN-controlled Federal Government had always assisted the people of Imo, despite the confrontational attitude of the NPP-controlled state government. The president urged the people to reject the NPP [Nigerian People's Party] at the polls because "its performance in Imo and Anambra has either been nil or scanty," adding that the NPP governments had been squadering public funds to build up their own image through propaganda.

The NPN presidential candidate said that he deserved the massive support of the people because "I have provided roads, universities and polytechnics as well as industries for the state."

He told the people not to allow the NPP leaders to deceive them with their claims that the party had support throughout the country because "NPP is not existing anywhere else, apart from Imo, Anambra and Plateau."

President Shagari explained that the austerity measures introduced by the Federal Government became necessary because of world-wide recession, adding that it was not true that his administration introduced the measures because it had mismanaged the economy. He expressed the optimism that the economy would be on a sound footing by October 1, pointing out that when the going was good, his administration initiated a lot of development projects such as roads, airports and industries, as well as the green revolution.

The NPN presidential candidate said that all the "noise" being made by the NPP and the "so-called progressives" about austerity was to cover up their own "bunglings." He urged the people to reject Governor Sam Mbakwe of Imo and elect the NPN gubernatorial candidate, Chief Collins Ohih, because the "governor has mismanaged funds that he can no longer pay workers' salaries." "In fact, no commercial bank in the country is prepared to give the state any loan because it is no longer credit worthy," he said.

President Shagari declared: "I promise that if you vote for the NPN, you will see the real change and not the fake change being promised by the NPP."

**Fedeco Says Soldiers To Be Used in Election**

*AB211300 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] The Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco, says soldiers will only come in as law enforcement agents during the coming elections. The Fedeco chairman, Mr Justice Victor Ovie-Whiskey, announced in Enugu, Anambra State, at the opening of the eighth national conference of all state electoral commissioners, that his commission will soon publish an accurate voters register. He told newsmen later that arrangements were being made by police and other security agencies for the protection of polling stations during the elections. The conference is on "successful local government elections in Nigeria" and is being attended by chairmen and secretaries of all state electoral commissions.

**Police Commissioner Comments on Use of Thugs**

*AB211410 Lagos NAN in English 1345 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Kano, July 21 (NAN) — The Kano police commissioner, Alhaji Sani Wali, yesterday said that political leaders in the state should accept responsibility for the "killing and maiming of people as well as destruction of property in the course of their electioneering campaigns."

The police commissioner said during a meeting with the leaders of the political parties in his office, that the thugs who perpetrated the acts were often misled through inciting lectures by party leaders. He also accused the leaders of retaining thugs on their parties' pay roll, adding "the victims of these acts of thuggery are always the people you claim to want to lead to a better tomorrow."

Alhaji Sani said that it was a sign of failure on the part of political leaders not to accept their basic responsibility of maintaining peace and seeing to the welfare of the people. The police commissioner said that some of the leaders even went to the extent of inciting their supporters against law enforcement agents, especially policemen, adding that the police would not "compromise the peace and well-being of the people during and after the elctions." He said that he was satisfied that the police and other security agencies in the state were doing their best to maintain a peaceful atmosphere for the conduct of free and fair elections.

Alhaji Sani told the party leaders: "You should remember that if there are real troubles and killings, many of you will hardly escape death through the thugs you are using to kill others."

## ANGOLA

### Gabon Embassy Statement on RSA Military Buildup

*MB220809 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] In Libreville yesterday our embassy in Gabon denounced the preparations of a new large-scale invasion against the sovereign territory of Angola, as well as the destabilizing activities being carried out by the South African racist regime during the first half of this year.

In a note issued to the local and international press in Libreville by Angolan Ambassador Dombele Bernardo, the Angolan diplomatic mission says that from January to June this year the Air Force of the racist regime violated Angolan airspace countless times and that it landed troops and built up its troops, and substantially increased its military forces, which have been occupying parts of the Cunene Province since 1981.

The Angolan Embassy stresses that during the first 2 months of the current year, about 50 reconnaissance flights and many air raids and ground shelling took place, and that the Pretoria racist regime is preparing other destabilizing actions with the connivance of the United States. Our diplomatic mission also clarified in the communique that the Pretoria militarist government, while carrying out its bellicose preparations, has resorted to a campaign of disinformation in order to try to calm international public opinion before launching military operations, troop buildups, landings, or reconnaissance flights with the aim of causing death and destruction not only in Angola, but also in other frontline countries.

In the light of the reconnaissance flights and other troop movement detected during the first half of this year, either inside the occupied areas of Cunene Province or from the illegally occupied Namibia, the note stresses that it is more than obvious that Pretoria is planning to step up its criminal actions with the aim of extending its area of occupation in Cunene and hitting the Namibe-Matala-Cubango and Cuchi railway line.

The diplomatic mission of our country in Gabon indicates that the Pretoria rulers once again have demonstrated that they do not intend to immediately and fully apply the resolution on the problem of decolonizing Namibia, and calls on the international community to act toward the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution on Namibia.

### Tanzanian Defense Talks End; Communique Issued

*MB220739 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] In a communique issued yesterday at the end of the official talks between the Angolan and Tanzanian delegations in the field of defense, Colonel Pedro Tonha Pedale, the minister of defense of the People's Republic of Angola, and Brigadier Muhiddin Kimario, defense minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, condemned international imperialism and the undeclared war led by the South African racist regime being waged against Angola.

The Tanzanian delegation, which leaves Luanda today at the end of a 4-day visit to our country, toured the Commandant [words indistinct] military telecommunications school, the Angolan People's Navy, and the (Textora) unit in Lubango, Huila Province. On 19 July it laid a wreath on the sarcophagus of the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution, the late President Antonio Agostinho Neto.

## BOTSWANA

### Masire Expected To Receive Zimbabwean Envoy

*MB211728 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] The president, Dr Masire, is expected to receive the credentials of Zimbabwe's high commissioner to Botswana next week. The Zimbabwe high commissioner designate, Mr (Chidoda), is already in Gaborone.

Commenting on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Botswana and Zimbabwe, the president said in an interview last month that the relationship between the two countries was very good. Dr Masire said this was contrary to press reports that there had been border incidents between the two countries. He, however, noted that there were differences, adding that these had been overplayed by the press and [words indistinct].

The president said claims that Botswana was harboring dissidents from Zimbabwe had also been [word indistinct] by the press. He warned that people who came to Botswana claiming to be fighting the Zimbabwean Government or who behaved in a manner that [words indistinct] as fighting the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe would not be allowed to stay in Botswana.

Botswana is yet to name its representative to Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe and Botswana announced the intentions of their desire to finance the price of friendship and cooperation that already exists between the two states upon principles of mutual respect for national sovereignty.

### Opposition Leader Addresses Party Congress

*MB181553 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Jul 83*

[Text] The president of the opposition Botswana National Front, BNF, Dr Kenneth Koma, has expressed optimism that his party would win the next general election despite its poor financial position compared to the ruling Botswana Democratic Party, BDP, in campaigning for the elections. Dr Koma urged his party members to work hard in preparation for the coming elections. He told his followers that they were the only people who could improve their financial position through their own efforts without any outside assistance.

Dr Koma was speaking at Seruwe over the weekend at the 18th congress of his party, the opposition BNF. He called on the

members to [word indistinct] a fund-raising campaign to prepare for the coming elections. The BNF president informed the congress that the BNF could not progress because of lack of permanent offices. He advised the congress to make strong resolutions regarding the building of an office which will accomodate full-time party officials.

Dr Koma also requested the congress to make some resolutions on the current drought and water shortage in Gaborone and Lobatse. One other resolution that Dr Koma requested for was on the new education structure proposed for next year. He said the new structure will not improve anything but will be a transfer of the program from standard seven to a junior certificate level.

The BNF president noted that the BDP was now implementing some ideas proposed by the opposition party and rejected by the ruling party. Dr Koma said the BDP was now implementing the ideas because they were being recommended by international organizations such as the United Nations and the OAU. This is, among other things, free education and the formation of a defense force.

## LESOTHO

### Ministry on RSA's 'Virtual Border Siege'

*MB211226 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] A spokesman for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in Maseru has expressed surprise at the South African Government's statement that minimum inconvenience will be caused to bona fide border traffic between Lesotho and South Africa.

Commenting on the situation of a virtual border siege by South Africa, the spokesman said various categories of people have been returned from the South African borders. The people range from those going to South Africa for medical treatment or to collect medical supplies to those who were going to conclude business transactions vital to Lesotho's economy. The spokesman added it is hard to believe South Africa's statements because many people have been grossly inconvenienced. The spokesman added that Lesotho travelers to South Africa were not aware of the manner in which their bona fides were established, as South Africa has not spelled out this aspect. As far as Basotho travelers were concerned, a valid passport was required.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Message Received From Romania's Ceausescu

*MB211558 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] I believe that our meeting, the talks that we held, the agreements that we reached, and the conventions we have signed will stand as a new and important contribution to the promotion of the traditional relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation which exist between our parties and countries. This statement was made by the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the People's Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and was contained in a message of gratitude addressed to President Samora Machel on the occasion of the end of his visit to Mozambique.

In his message, the Romanian leader gave particular emphasis to the warm and hospitable reception accorded him during his stay in our country.

Meanwhile, the joint Mozambique-Romanian communique issued at the end of President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit points out that the agreements signed between the two countries will contribute toward broadening trade relations, particularly in the fields of geology, mines, hydrocarbons, light industry, and agriculture. The communique adds that Presidents Samora Machel and Nicolae Ceausescu agreed that the next session of the joint commission will be held in Bucharest in 1984 to review the broadening of the decisions that have been made and to identify new projects and programs of mutual interest.

### Cuban Envoy Holds Press Conference in Maputo

*MB211634 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] The charge d'affaires at the Cuban Embassy in Maputo, (Rafael Lorenzo), gave a press conference in the Mozambique capital this morning on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks.

(Rafael Lorenzo) noted that 26 July 1953 marked the decisive beginning of the struggle of the Cuban people, which ended in the triumph of the revolution on 1 January 1959. The Cuban charge d'affaires also referred to a number of phases through which the revolution in his country has passed, including the invasion orchestrated by the United States on Giron Beach. He considers the attack as having contributed to a clearer definition of the socialist character of the Cuban revolution.

(Rafael Lorenzo) described as exemplary the manner in which Cuban-Mozambique cooperation is being carried out. He also said he is pleased with the attention that the Mozambique side is giving to the promotion of these relations.

### Tanzanian, Mozambique Ministers on Cooperation

*MB201438 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 20 Jul 83*

["From Rovuma to Maputo" program]

[Text] Mozambique and Tanzania agreed this week on moves to closer cooperation. At a meeting of the Mozambique-Tanzania joint commission in Maputo, the two governments agreed to form a special subcommission to develop technical cooperation. The agreement was signed by the ministers who chair the joint commission. On the Mozambican side, this is Health Minister Pascoal Mocumbi, and for Tanzania, the minister of planning and economic affairs, Kighoma Malima.

On Monday, at the end of the 1-week meeting of the joint commission, Kighoma Malima spoke about cooperation between Mozambique and Tanzania.

[Begin recording] As you rightly said, Comrade Mocumbi, the ties that unite us are so strong, and that is why the work of this commission has been moving from strength to strength day after day. Our commission, as I said earlier on, is the most comprehensive, and this is evidenced by the program of action that we have just adopted for 1983-84. As you can see, it covers trade, industry, education, and cultural, finance, diplomatic, and consular affairs, transport and communication, public works, agriculture, natural resources, livestock, information, health, and planning. And what is more, we have created yet a new institution to coordinate in that ministry the growing and important field on technical cooperation.

As you rightly said, this commission has provided the model in this part of the world, not only for the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC], but also for bilateral joint commissions with the various friendly countries in this part of the world. In fact, as you probably know, Comrade Mocumbi, our ministers for trade and finance from SADCC countries will be meeting in Arusha in September, and one of the models that will be before there to use on how to facilitate payments and trade by the exchange of commodities is the Tanzanian-Mozambican annual trade protocol. So we seem to have a historical burden to make sure that our work succeeds because a lot more is at stake.

As I said at the opening, we are more or less like a man flying on a 747 jet plane. Looking on the floor or looking outside, you feel like you are not moving at all. You only notice that you are moving very fast when the pilot says we are traveling at about 800 or 900 km an hour. So, the steps we have been taking may look too small for individuals, but they are essentially giant steps for our two countries.

Indeed, I would like join you that as usual our two countries, being important and prominent members of the frontline states, will continue their material and moral support for the liberation of Namibia and South Africa, and indeed for the oppressed wherever they may be in the world. [end recording]

One of the main areas of cooperation between Mozambique and Tanzania is trade. About 5 years ago the two countries established a border trading system under which they exchanged a variety of commodities. A Radio Maputo reporter asked Kighoma Malima about trading through this system and about future prospects.

[Begin recording] [Malima] The whole concept really is the brainchild of our two presidents, Comrade President Samora Machel and Comrade President Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, the idea being that Third World countries sometimes have complementary productive activities, but in order to exchange commodities among themselves, even neighboring countries, they first have to acquire the dollars, foreign exchange, hard currency, and the pound sterlings or the Deutsche marks, and then use those to buy the commodities. So, you sell your coffee in Europe to get the dollars so that to buy, let us say, tea from Mozambique, or you sell your cashews in Europe so as to purchase tobacco from Tanzania, and as the world market situation became unfavorable and world market prices began to get tumbling this concept was developed. We both have commodities that each other wants, and let us agree to exchange them on mutually agreeable terms, and so we began the experiment on a very small scale. It began with a volume of about 10 million shillings on both sides. It has now gone up; it has increased almost 15 fold, so we feel that this is one area where success can be recorded with a great deal of gratitude, and since then the whole concept of exchanging commodities has become a model, for many developing countries are discovering that they have commodities that each other requires, and therefore they can engage in some mutally beneficial exchange of commodities. This is what we are doing.

[Unidentified reporter] Can you just enumerate the commodities which you are exchanging just now?

[Malima] Well, they are very many. One has to look at the trade protocol to see how it is very comprehensive. Tanzania is exporting to Mozambique textiles, coffee, and so forth, and Mozambique is exporting to Tanzania shirt materials, suit materials, cement, refrigerators, and so forth. It all depends each year. Our two ministers of trade meet, and then they determine priority commodities, which have to be ordered from both sides.

[Reporter] One of the problems facing developing countries just now is availability of raw materials, for instance, for the various industries. Is there any plan to include exchange of raw materials in this system that exists between Mozambique and Tanzania?

[Malima] Yes, the word "commodities" is very comprehensive. It covers the exchange of raw materials that seem to be produced in the respective countries. [end recording]

## Illegal Resident Foreigners To Be Repatriated

*MB211239 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] A number of foreign citizens will be repatriated within 30 days from last Monday for staying in the country illegally, entering the country in a clandestine manner aboard ships, loafing, and working without the necessary permit on Mozambique territory. The newspaper *Noticias*, quoting a source from these foreigners have been in Mozambique for many years without bothering to legalize their residence here. The source added that legal proceedings have already been initiated against other foreigners who are in our country in clear violation of our national laws.

## Progress Report on Evacuation of Unemployed

*MB201457 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 20 Jul 83*

["From Rovuma to Maputo" program]

[Text] One month ago the Mozambican Government began an operation aimed at getting the unemployed out the city and

resettling them in the countryside. Next, a report on how Operation Production is progressing.

Operation Production has already involved the exodus from Maputo alone of more than 2,000 jobless people. What happens to them when they arrive at their destination is clearly crucial to the success or failure of the operation. If they connot find productive work in the countryside they will remain unemployed, defeating the object of the exercise. But reports coming in from various parts of the country over the last few days suggest that the operation is working well so far. Two examples tell the story.

Marracuene is a district in the south of the country, not far from Maputo. When unemployed Maputo residents were told a month ago that they would have to leave the city to work in the countryside, some chose Marracuene. Press photographers and reporters went to Marracuene and came back to Maputo with news that the local authorities are managing to integrate the former unemployed into the labor force. Photographs in the press show them working as carpenters, drivers, painters and bricklayers, and some are working on farms.

There was encouraging news too from Cabo Delgado Province in the north of the country. A big irrigated agricultural project there reports that it has taken on hundreds of people as farm workers. Before they actually start work on the farm they are being given time and construction material to build houses for themselves. As far as food is concerned the former unemployed have arrived in Cabo Delgado just at the right time — the end of the rice harvest.

## NAMIBIA

### Reportage on Attempts To Form State Council

#### NP's Decision Scheduled

*MB211404 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] The final decision by the National Party [NP] of South-West Africa on the new Council of State for the territory will be taken at the party's congress which begins on 23d of next month. The leader of the party, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said in a statement released in Windhoek that the Executive had expressed its dissatisfaction that the reservations that the NP had over the Council of State would not disappear with the proclamation of the council. He said the party realized that the change from the established rights of a traditional and constitutional body like the Legislative Assembly of the whites could only be made in consultation with the whites and not by force through a majority vote. Mr Pretorius said that the party Executive had been ordered to try to obtain assurances in this connection before the congress in August.

#### Council Talks Will Continue

*MB211708 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1520 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Windhoek, July 21, SAPA — Against signs of cooling support for the proposed State Council, the administrator-general of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, tonight issued a statement saying negotiations would continue with political leaders in the territory to remove doubts and uncertainties about the Council. "In the interests of all the peoples of this country, it is hoped that the great majority of parties will eventually decide in favour of participation," in the proceedings of the Council, Dr van Niekerk said.

The planned new body represented a synthesis of proposals submitted by political leaders in SWA/Namibia to establish a forum for dialogue and the exchange of ideas among political parties in the territory, he added. The principal task of the State Council is to formulate guidelines for ruling SWA/Namibia in the interim period until independence.

Dr van Niekerk's statement followed a announcement this morning by the SWA National Party that its Executive had resolved to refer to the party's congress, which meets next month, for a final decision on whether the SWA NP should serve in the Council. The SWA NP leader, Mr Kosie Pretorius, expressed reservations about the two-thirds majority vote to be used by the Council in its decision-making process. The voting system is prescribed in legislation promulgated by Dr van Niekerk this week.

The SWA NP, which governs the Legislative Assembly for whites in SWA/Namibia, would not submit to "mass dictatorship," Mr Pretorius said.

A spokesman for the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, comprising 11 member parties, said the DTA would discuss its attitude toward the State Council at an executive meeting next week. He pointed out that the DTA had conditionally agreed to be represented in the planned body, provided that the DTA's participation "is meaningful."

The DTA still favoured a nation-wide poll to elect a new interim government in the place of the SWA/Namibian National Assembly and Ministers Council dissolved early this year. The DTA also wanted the abolition of, or at least an amendment to, the controversial Proclamation AG 8, which defines the functions and powers of the second-tier ethnic governments. "The second-tier administrations are mostly in shambles," a party spokesman said. "One merely has to look at evidence given to the Thirion Commission."

The commission, chaired by Mr Justice P.W. Thirion of Natal, is inquiring into alledged administrative malpractices in SWA/Namibia.

The DTA spokesman said that in the absence of elections and changes to Proclamation AG 8, the DTA would opt for participation in the State Council if Dr van Niekerk could secure the cooperation of political parties "of significance," he said. "It will be pointless to sit there on our own if the Council merely acts in an advisory capacity."

The other alternative the DTA would consider was if the State Council was endowed with powers of government to enable it "to

do something for the people," the DTA spokesman said. "We will even sit in the Council on our own in that situation," he added.

### Van Niekerk on Representation

*MB211814 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] The administrator general of South-West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk, says it is too early to take a final decision on which political parties will be represented in the State Council. Dr van Niekerk says in a statement issued in Windhoek this afternoon that talks are continuing with the parties that have misgivings or are unsure of certain aspects of the State Council. He trusts, however, that in the interests of all the peoples of South-West Africa the vast majority of parties will decide eventually to support the Council.

### TASS: Nujoma Rejects Council

*LD211252 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Harare Jul 21 TASS — The people of Namibia emphatically reject the attempts by the racist Pretoria regime of imposing a neo-colonialist "solution" to the Namibian problem, Sam Nujoma, the president of SWAPO, the South-West Africa People's Organisation, said here to TASS correspondent Vladimir Paeglis.

Contrary to United Nations resolutions, he pointed out, the South African occupiers continue their stratagems designed to frustrate the granting of independence to Namibia, to partition it through the method of bantustanisation and in the final analysis to retain their control over the country. This is precisely why the occupation authorities set up the so-called "State Council of Namibia." The task of this puppet body which includes the local stooges of the Republic of South Africa includes the drafting of Namibia's future "constitution" which has nothing in common with the interests of its people.

SWAPO's reply to the latest farce of the racists, the SWAPO president said, will be intensification both of armed and political struggle for the achievement of genuine independence. The "State Council" trick will not fool the Namibians.

Concerning the role of the United Nations in a solution of the Namibian problem Sam Nujoma expressed SWAPO's readiness to render all-out assistance to the efforts by the world community for the implementation of Security Council Resolution No 435. He emphasised that SWAPO would agree to ceasefire talks with the Republic of South Africa only on the basis of this document.

The leader of the Namibian patriots conveyed profound appreciation to the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, to the "frontline" states and to all the progressive forces of the world for their solidarity with the people of Namibia and for their consistent support of the liberation struggle.

### Security Forces Follow Up Civilian Deaths

*MB211652 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] The headquarters of the South-West Africa Territorial Force has announced in Windhoek that a Kavango man was murdered by three SWAPO terrorists in western Kavango and that followup operations have begun.

It is reported from Oshakati that a 45-year-old man, Mr (Stephanus Petrus Pieterse), was fatally wounded when a grenade he picked up exploded. Mr (Pieterse) was employed with the Department of Water Affairs at Oshakati.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### SASOL Installation at Secunda Attacked

*MB211427 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] A spokesman for SASOL [South African Coal, Gas, and Oil Corporation] has announced in Johannesburg that an abortive attempt was made on SASOL installations at Secunda in the eastern Transvaal last night. The spokesman added that little damage was done to the SASOL installations. No further details were made available, but the police are investigating the incident.

### RAND DAILY MAIL Reports on RSA-Swazi Talks

*MB201255 Johannesburg Rand Daily Mail in English 20 Jul 83 p 2*

[By Patrick Laurence, political editor]

[Text] Full South African and Swazi delegations met for confidential talks in Pretoria yesterday — almost certainly on the shelved and controversial proposal to cede South African territory to Swaziland.

The agenda included discussion of the presence in Swaziland of political refugees from South Africa and, more specifically, cadres of the outlawed African National Congress.

The South African team was headed by the minister of foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, a known advocate of the land deal, but included top officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development (CAD) and the Department of Education and Training (DET). Inclusion of CAD and DET officials hints strongly that incorporation of black-designated South African territory which falls under the control of these departments was discussed at yesterday's meeting.

The composition of the Swazi team supports the interpretation that incorporation and security matters were discussed. It included three Cabinet ministers — Mr R.V. Dlamini, foreign affairs; Mr P.L. Dlamini, justice; and Prince Gabheni, home

affairs — as well as two members of the National Council or Liqoqo, Prince Mfanasibili and Dr George Msibi. All these men were strong protagonists of the land deal, a cherished aim of the late King Sobhuza. The inclusion of the justice and home affairs ministers is prima facie evidence that the refugee-ANC question was on the agenda, particularly as the home affairs portfolio will take over control of police affairs after the pending election in Swaziland.

The chief executive councillor of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, whose territory was originally earmarked for incorporation into Swaziland, said last night: "You and I can read between the lines. The land deal must have been discussed." But, he added, he was not anxious Pretoria would be able to revive the land deal as a priority issue. Mr Mabuza said: "I am confident we are in a strong position and we have proved our case. If anything they, (Swaziland's envoys) are the ones who are uneasy."

The land deal was thwarted last year when a proclamation preparing the way for cession of Ingwavuma, in northern KwaZulu, was declared invalid by the Appeal Court and when Pretoria later voluntarily withdrew another enabling proclamation for the hand-over of KaNgwane.

### No Armscor Comment on Exocet-Type Missile Plans

*MB211357 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] A spokesman for Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] has declined to comment on reports that South Africa is manufacturing a missile similar to the French Exocet missile used against Britain by Argentina in the Falklands war. The spokesman said it was against Armscor's policy to react to reports on its activities.

According to the French magazine *Afrique-Asie*, South Africa obtained plans for the missile from a country in the Far East. The report said that South Africa, although it had no diplomatic relations with this country, had negotiated a scheme whereby it had been able to examine the missile, full plans, and an operational manual in Amsterdam. It said that South African officials had also gone to this Far Eastern country to be instructed on the handling of the Exocet missile by local technicans.

### Police Free Detained Azaso Executive Members

*MB211802 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Lawyers say police have released five members of the newly formed Azanian students movement. The five were detained in Soweto on Monday. Police say they were held under Section 50 of the Criminal Procedures Act. Their lawyers say they have not been charged. They were released from the Protea Police Station in Soweto. They are Azanian Students Organization's [Azaso] national organizer Pule Monama, the former president of Azaso's Interim Committee, Kenny Mosime, treasurer Monhla Hlahla, general secretary Jake Hlapolosa, and publicity director Gopaul Naidoo.

### More Coverage of Continuing Unrest in Ciskei

#### Vice President's Son Detained

*MB190750 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2254 GMT 18 Jul 83*

[Text] Zwelitsha, July 18, SAPA — The son of Ciskei's vice president was detained at Zwelitsha today and the detention of six more former security force officers was confirmed. President Lennox Sebe denied there was a crackdown on members of the former Ciskei Central Intelligence Service [CCIS]. Ciskei's security services were restructured at the weekend.

The vice president, the Rev W.M. Xaba, said tonight he learned from his wife that three men had arrived at their official residence in Zwelitsha at 3 pm and told his son, Mr Mbuleto Xaba, he was wanted by the commissioner of police, Brigadier L.B. Madolo. "My wife told me they returned later, manhandled her and searched our bedroom," Mr Xaba said. His wife had been so upset at the lack of respect shown by the men that she had left the official residence and gone to the family home in Dimbaza, he said.

Meanwhile, Ciskei's minister of justice, Mr D.M. Takane, confirmed at a press conference in Zwelitsha today that six more former CCIS members, police and Army officers had been detained. He named them as Col M.G. Pakade, Col M.F. Tele, both of the police, Col Louis Nhonhonho, a Major Motlana, a Warrant Officer Damotyi, all former CCIS men, and Lieutenant-Colonel L. Nkani of the Defence Force. He would not give details but added: "As the matter is still sub-judice, any comments will jeopardise investigations and will not be in the interests of justice." President Lennox Sebe was asked at the conference whether there was a crackdown on former CCIS men: "I wouldn't put it as a crackdown, not at all," he said. "Those who are in office at present are three times the number of those detained." He said the media would be called when investigations were completed.

The detention of the six men follows the detention last Thursday of the deputy head of the former CCIS, Brigadier H. Tamsanqa, and that of Captain Joe Ntwasa on Saturday.

On the shooting at the official residence of the foreign minister, Mr B.N. Pityi, last Friday, Chief Sebe said: "We must get to the root of the whole thing for the good of us all. The primary duty of any government is to protect its people. We are not doing this because it happened to a minister. We would do the same if it happened to anybody."

President Sebe's brother, former commander-in-chief of state security in Ciskei, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, who was stripped of much of his wide-ranging power and made head only of a new national intelligence service at the weekend, said today that threats had been made to him and his son. "But I am not prepared to say anything on this," he said. "I am looking forward to doing the job allocated to me by his excellency."

Asked what threats had been made, he added it had been said

the instruction was that his son should be shot and that he was to be detained.

**President's Brother Detained**

*MB190807 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 19 Jul 83*

[Text] The former commander in chief of security in Ciskei, Charles Sebe, has been detained. Sebe was detained yesterday along with his son, (Kambatshe), and the son of Ciskei Vice President W.M. Xaba, Mbulilo. Both sons are members of Ciskei's anti-terrorist squad, (Igwele le Sizwe). Ciskei President Lennox Sebe has not been available for comment on his brother's detention. Sebe has previously denied that Charles Sebe was leading a coup against him.

Several senior police officers, all believed to be close associates of Charles Sebe, are also in detention.

**Detentions Linked to Shooting**

*MB191240 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 19 Jul 83*

[Text] Nine people are being detained in Ciskei in connection with a shooting incident at the official residence of the Ciskeian minister of foreign affairs in Zwelitsha last week. They are: the Ciskeian vice president's son, Mr Mbuleto Xaba; the former deputy head of the Ciskeian Central Intelligence Service, Brigadier H. Tamsanqa; Captain Joe Ntwasa; Colonel M.G. Pakade; Colonel M.F. Tele; Colonel L. Nhonhonho; Major Motlana; Warrant Officer Damotyi; and Lieutenant Colonel L. Nkani.

**Coup Attempt Rumored**

*MB191607 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1602 GMT 19 Jul 83*

[Text] Zwelitsha, July 19, SAPA — The former commander-in-chief of security in Ciskei, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, and his top adviser, Major-General T. Minaar, were today detained in the latest swoop in this fledgling state, which has been independent for only one year and seven months.

Their detention was confirmed by the minister of justice, Mr D. Takane, at a press conference.

Rumours that a coup planned against President Lennox Sebe had been nipped in the bud were given added currency by today's arrests. General Sebe is the president's brother, and observers could find no obvious alternative reason for his arrest along with senior policemen and the son of the vice- president.

President Sebe's hurried return last week from an overseas trip first gave rise to the rumours that a coup was suspected, and although it has been denied, the rumours are gathering credibility here. The latest detentions follow a swoop in which six Ciskei Central Intelligence and police officers were held. The minister said that as soon as the case was ready for presentation, the men would be brought to trial. "All the detainees will definitely be charged," Mr Takane said. Investigations had not been completed, and more detentions could follow, he added. He could not say for certain that more heads would roll, but investigations were continuing into the shooting at the home of the minister of foreign affairs, Mr B.N. Pityi, last week while President Sebe was on a visit to Israel. Mr Pityi is a confidant of the president.

Mr Takane said it was possible that "even ministers might be affected" by the investigations.

Asked who had authorised the detention of General Sebe and General Minaar, the minister said the order had been given by Ciskei's commissioner of police, Mr L.B. Madolo. Among those in detention was the son of Ciskei's vice-president, W.M. Xaba, Mr Takan added. General Sebe's son, Khambase, had not been detained.

The minister said there was a possibility amendments would be made to the Ciskei Constitution to abolish the vast powers under which Gen Sebe had operated. "The commissioner of police is at present exercising the powers of Gen Sebe."

In the company of seven policemen, five of them Ciskeian policemen and two from the South African security police, Gen Sebe was taken to his home at 11:50 am today. Representatives of the media were ordered away by a police colonel. Later the general's wife, Mrs N. Sebe, said the police had treated her and her husband well and had allowed him to change his clothes.

The police had been looking for government property and had also checked their gun safe, which was locked, she said.

It is understood that five black and two white policemen detained Gen Minaar and took him to his home briefly before whisking him away.

Mr Takane maintained there was "stability and peace" in Ciskei, while President Sebe has denied that there was a coup attempt by his younger brother, Gen Sebe.

**RSA Police in Ciskei**

*MB211419 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] It is reported another top security official has been detained in Ciskei. Sources say he is (Mahlubi Hlabantu), who was a right-hand man to Ciskei intelligence chief Charles Sebe, who has been detained. (Hlabantu's) wife says he was detained yesterday. There has been no comment as yet from Ciskei police.

There has also been no comment on the release of one of the 14 other people held. Colonel M. Tele was apparently released yesterday after his wife had died in Grey Hospital in King William's Town. The detentions come in the wake of a shooting incident at the home of the Ciskei foreign minister last week.

Meanwhile the South African Police have gone back on their denial that no South African police were in Ciskei at the time of

Sebe's detention. Security police head F. Steenkamp has confirmed that two security policemen were working in Ciskei at the request of the government there. According to Steenkamp, the Ciskei Government required assistance from the South African Police, and the two policemen, who he says are experts on certain matters, were giving assistance to them.

On Tuesday night Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange issued a statement denying any South African Police involvement in Ciskei. Steenkamp would not comment when asked if the two men were present when Sebe was detained. This has been said by people who witnessed the arrest.

### RSA Officials Meet Ciskeians

*MB211924 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1839 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Zwelitsha, July 21, SAPA — The South African commissioner of police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, the head of the Security Police, Major General F. Steenkamp, and the South African ambassador to Ciskei, Mr M. Botha, held talks with Ciskei Cabinet ministers and senior police officers here today. This was confirmed by the new head of security in Ciskei, Colonel Zebulon Nakuzeni.

The two generals and Mr Botha were driven to a luncheon in an official embassy car before the talks were held. Gen Steenkamp confirmed that two members of the South African Security Police were working in the Ciskei at the request of the Ciskei Government. Earlier this week, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, denied any South African involvement in the detention on Tuesday of the former head of the Ciskei police, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, and his advisor, Major General T. Minaar.

## SWAZILAND

### Border Adjustment Not on Agenda of RSA Talks

*MB210902 Mbabane The Times of Swaziland in English 21 Jul 83 p 3*

[Text] The border adjustment talks were not on the agenda when representatives of the Swaziland and South African Governments met in Pretoria this week.

This was clarified by the foreign minister, Mr R.V. Dlamini, yesterday.

"We could not discuss this matter as it is sub judice, pending the report of the Rumpff Commission of Inquiry into this matter," Mr Dlamini said in Mbabane yesterday.

He said the SAPA reports that this matter came up for discussion "is mere speculation," the minister said.

Mr Dlamini said the two sides had discussed a number of matters of bilateral concern.

## ZAMBIA

### Romanian President Continues State Visit

*MB211904 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu ends his 3-day visit to Zambia tomorrow after a stay reflective of the good relations between Zambia and Romania. President Kaunda is hosting a state banquet for the visiting leader in Lusaka tonight. The visit including official talks with President Kaunda is the third by the Romanian leader, whose delegation includes his wife, Madame Elena Ceausescu, who is also Romania's first deputy prime minister.

There was pomp and splendor in Kafue today when the visiting Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu toured nitrogen chemicals and the Kafue textiles. Hundreds of flag waving and chanting workers and party militants of Kafue converged at both plants to give the Romanian leader a rousing welcome. As the Romanian leader, who was accompanied by Party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba, arrived at the nitrogen chemicals echoes of udulating and songs of solidarity between Romanian and Zambia reverberated in the background.

During the briefing President Ceausescu was told that Zambia was the only country in Africa which produces ammonium nitrate from coal for use in the manufacture of fertilizer and explosives. With the newly discovered phosphates the nitrogen chemicals will soon be using more of locally found materials in its chemical industry. At Kafue textiles the Romanian leader hailed the workers for the warm reception accorded to him and hoped that they will have more successess.

The wife of the Romanian leader, Madame Elena Ceausescu, who is also first deputy prime minister; wife of party secretary general, Mrs (Roda) Mulemba; and Lusaka Province member of the Central Committee Mr France Bulawayo were also present.

### DAILY MAIL Criticizes U.S. Aid to Chad

*AB220025 Paris AFP in English 1822 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] Lusaka, July 21 (AFP) — The government-owned *Zambia Daily Mail* today attacked the U.S. decision to send military equipment to help the Chad Government fight Libyan-backed insurgents, and the government's reported recruitment of foreign mercenaries.

The newspaper, in an editorial, criticized the dispatch of 10 million dollars worth of U.S. assistance to President Hissein Habre's forces, and likened the use of mercenaries to the act of "a drowning man who clutches at a serpent."

The *Daily Mail* said there was nothing to stop the rebels of former President Goukouni Oueddei from doing the same, thus internationalizing the civil conflict in Chad.

## ZIMBABWE

### Minister Says Basic Food Supply Sufficient

*MB220828 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] The minister of agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, says Zimbabwe will not run out of basic foods. Senator Norman was speaking in the House of Assembly yesterday during debate on a motion expressing concern at the depressed state of agriculture.

He said he wanted to emphasize this point because some people might have the impression from the debate that the country was on the verge of starvation. He said the country has enough basic food to see it through to the next harvest next year.

The minister rejected claims by an independent MP that government prices are to blame for the production of insufficient wheat and the present state of the cattle industry. Senator Norman pointed out that the reduction in the amount of food is attributable to the current drought. He said the government has done more on prices than any other previous government.